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Illness from Cancer in the United States—Concluded



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Public Health Reports

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ILLNESS FROM CANCER IN THE UNITED STATES¹

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VI. Regional Differences in Illness from Cancer

INCIDENCE RATES FOR ALL FORMS OF CANCER

Cancer attacks more people in the South than in any other region of the country, relative to the size of the population involved (fig. 15). The number of new cases per 100,000 population per year is nearly 50 percent higher in the South than in the North among white males and nearly 40 percent higher among white females. The incidence rates in the West are intermediate between those for the North and South.

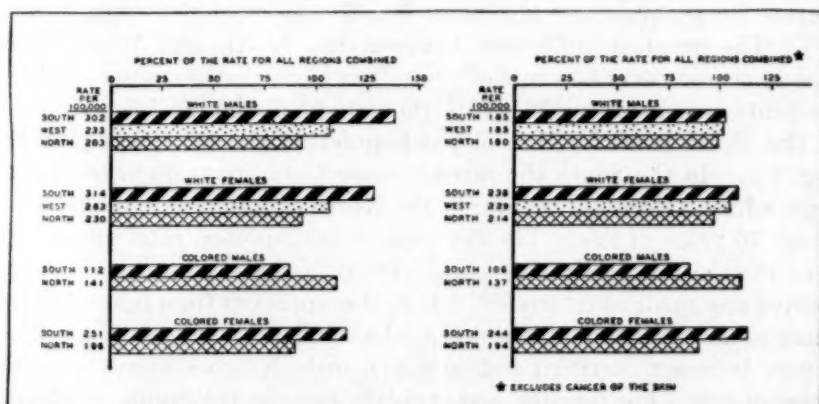


FIGURE 15.—The incidence rate of cancer including and excluding cancer of the skin expressed as a percentage of the rate for all regions combined, by color, sex, and region. (All rates standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.)

For the colored population the incidence rates are also higher in the South than in the North among females but the opposite is true for males. It is quite possible that this latter fact reflects the failure of southern male Negroes to obtain medical care rather than a greater resistance to cancer.

¹ This is the third and final section of a paper on illness from cancer in the United States. The first two sections appeared in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, 59: 33-48 (Jan. 14, 1944), 65-77 (Jan. 21, 1944). The numbering of tables, figures, and references is consecutive throughout the three sections.

The higher illness rates from cancer in the South are in striking contrast to the relative rank of mortality rates which are known to be lowest in the South and highest in the Northeast and in the Pacific Coast States.² Some have suggested that the mortality rates from cancer are low in the South because a large number of persons with cancer fail to obtain medical care and that the cause of death is certified to be senility or some cause other than cancer. These data do not support this suggestion, at least for persons who live in metropolitan areas.

The higher illness rate from cancer in the South is due primarily to the relatively larger number of cases of skin cancer in that region (fig. 15). If cases with cancer of the skin are excluded, the incidence rates in the three regions are essentially equal for white males and differ only slightly for white females; for the latter the rates in the South are about 10 percent higher than those in the North. Since cancer of the skin is relatively rare among Negroes, exclusion of such cases does not noticeably affect the relative size of the illness rates in the North and South.

INCIDENCE RATES BY AGE, SEX, AND COLOR

Incidence rates for the white population present much the same picture for separate age groups as for all ages combined (figs. 16 and 17). The greatest difference between the North and West occurs among persons over 65 years of age. The higher rates among southern residents are clearly visible throughout most of the life span.

The illness rates for the colored population are somewhat puzzling (fig. 18). In the South the rates increase until about 60 years of age, after which a decrease occurs; in the North the highest rates occur at about 70 years of age. The decrease in the reported rates among the aged may mean merely that many elderly Negroes with cancer do not receive any medical treatment. It is also apparent from figure 18 that there is no significant difference in the incidence rates of illness from cancer between northern and southern male Negroes except after 60 years of age. For females, however, the rates in the South are clearly higher than those in the North between 25 and 70 years of age.

REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN THE INCIDENCE OF CANCER OF DIFFERENT PRIMARY SITES

For the white population, cancer of the buccal cavity and skin is considerably higher in the South than in either the West or North (fig. 19). The high illness rate from cancer of the buccal cavity in the South largely results from a higher incidence of cancer of the lip

² Cancer Mortality in the United States. II. Recorded cancer mortality in geographic sections of the Death Registration States of 1920, from 1920 to 1935. By Mary Gover. Pub. Health Bull. No. 232. Government Printing Office, 1940.

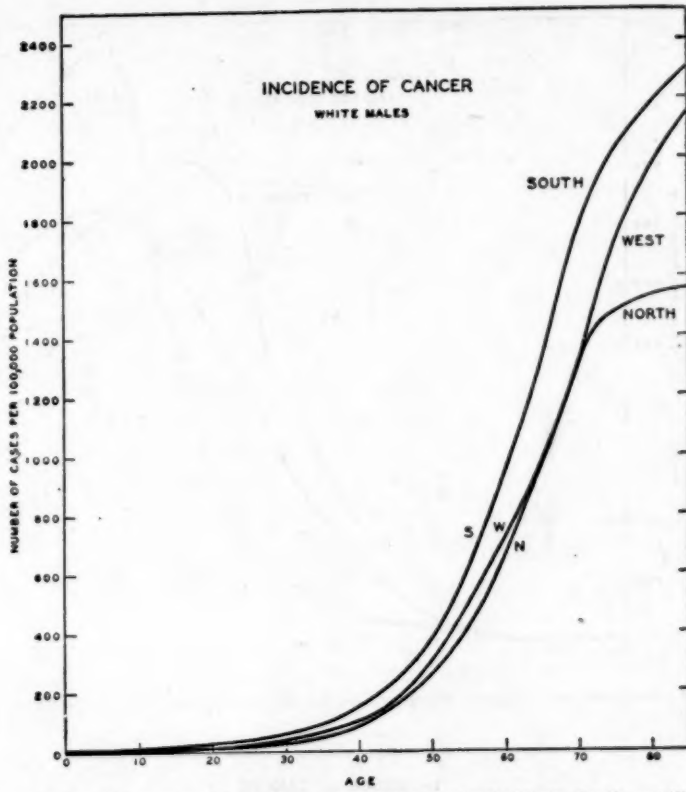


FIGURE 16.—Incidence rates of cancer by age for white males in the North, South, and West.

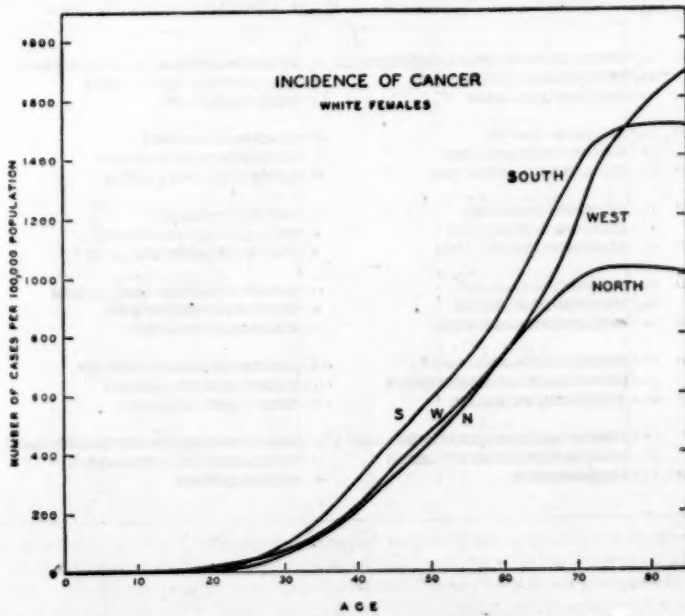


FIGURE 17.—Incidence rates of cancer by age for white females in the North, South, and West.

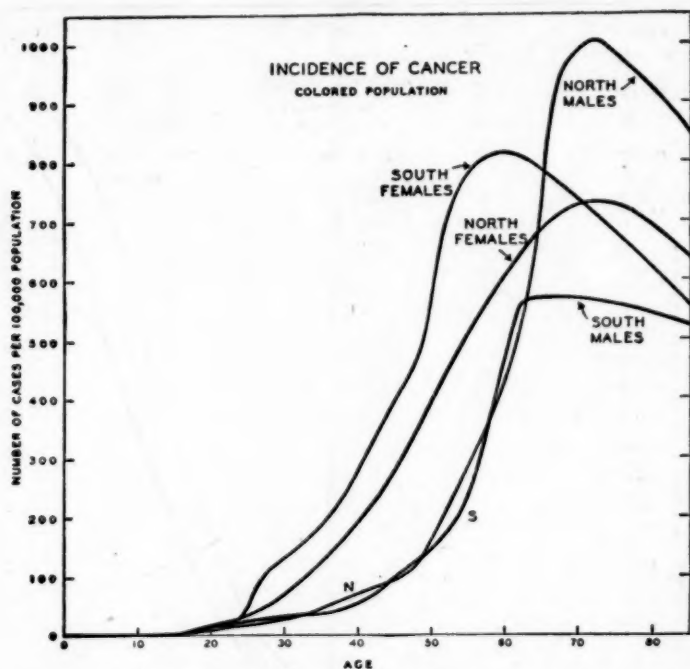


FIGURE 18.—Incidence rates of cancer by age and sex for the colored population in the North and South.

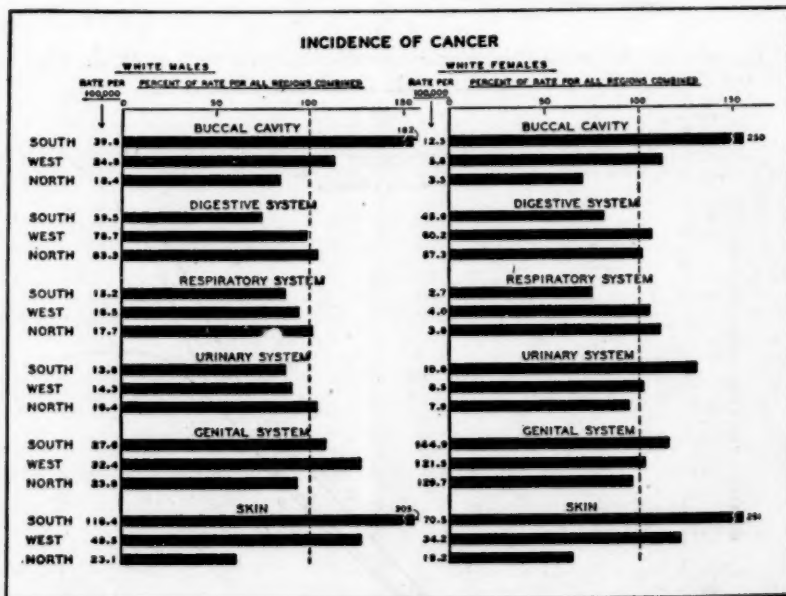


FIGURE 19.—Incidence rates of cancer of certain groups of primary sites expressed as a percentage of the rate for all regions combined for white males and females by region. (All rates standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.)

which like cancer of the skin is usually an epithelial tumor. The high incidence of malignant tumors located on the surface of the body among residents of the South suggests that this condition may be associated with exposure to the sun. A large body of clinical observations as well as a number of experimental investigations support this belief (16, 17, 23).

The incidence of cancer of other sites among white males is lower in the South than in the North and West except for malignant neoplasms of the genital system. Among white females, however, cancer of the genital and urinary systems shows the same regional variation as cancer of the skin and buccal cavity. It is only for cancer of the digestive and respiratory systems that the incidence of cancer is lower among southern white females than among those living in other regions.

VARIATION IN THE PREVALENCE OF CANCER OF SPECIFIC PRIMARY SITES

Since the number of cases of cancer of specific primary sites was too small for reliable age specific illness rates by regions, especially for the colored population, the regional variation is shown by means of an index of morbidity constructed in the same way as the Standardized Mortality Ratio used by the Registrar-General of England and Wales in the reports on occupational mortality. The standard chosen was the male rate for the specific site in question for all regions combined except for cancer of the female genital system in which case the female rate for all regions combined was used.

Although the absolute size of the rates is considerably less in the colored than in the white population, cancer of the skin is relatively more frequent in the South than in the North for Negroes as well as for whites (fig. 20). For each of the other broad groups of sites, illness rates are higher among northern than among southern male Negroes. Except for cancer of the buccal cavity and the genital system the same comment applies to the illness rates among female Negroes.

As was indicated above, the high rate of cancer of the buccal cavity among white persons living in the South is due principally to the high rate of illness from cancer of the lip (fig. 21). Malignant tumors of the tongue and mouth are also somewhat more common among southern whites than among whites living in the North or West but the difference is not as large as for cancer of the lip.

Cancer of the digestive tract with the exception of the mouth, liver, and pancreas is relatively more prevalent in the North and less prevalent in the South. The regional variation is greater for males than for females but even for the latter the lower prevalence of can-

cer of the digestive tract among those living in the South is clearly evident.

As can be seen from figure 19, when all forms of genital cancer among white females are treated as a group the incidence rates are highest in the South. From figure 21, it is evident that the high rate in the South is due to a high rate of illness from cancer of the uterus

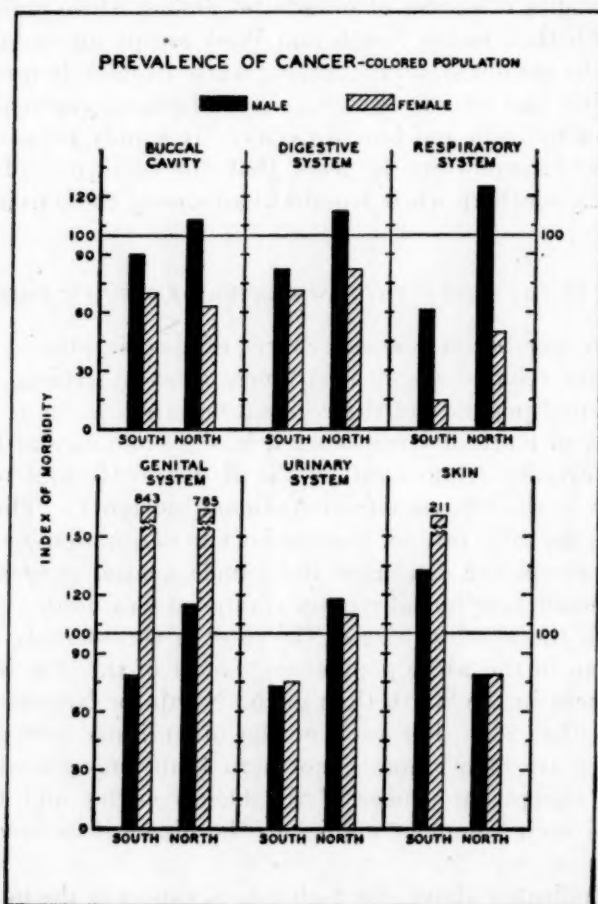


FIGURE 20.—Relative index of the prevalence of cancer of certain groups of primary sites for colored males and females by regions.

primarily and to a lesser degree to a high rate from cancer of the vulva and vagina. There is little regional variation in the prevalence of cancer of the breast.

It has been asserted that there is an antagonism in the development of cancer in two different organs (18, 19), that is to say, the development of cancer of one site in the body may inhibit the development of a malignant tumor elsewhere in the body.

Moreover, this theory has been broadened to include all persons in a homogeneous population group. In its expanded form the theory states that an increase in the incidence of cancer of one particular organ in one individual of a group due to a direct effect will be followed by a decrease in the incidence of cancer of other organs or tissues among other members of the group with the result that, while the relative rank of cancer of the separate primary sites may change, the

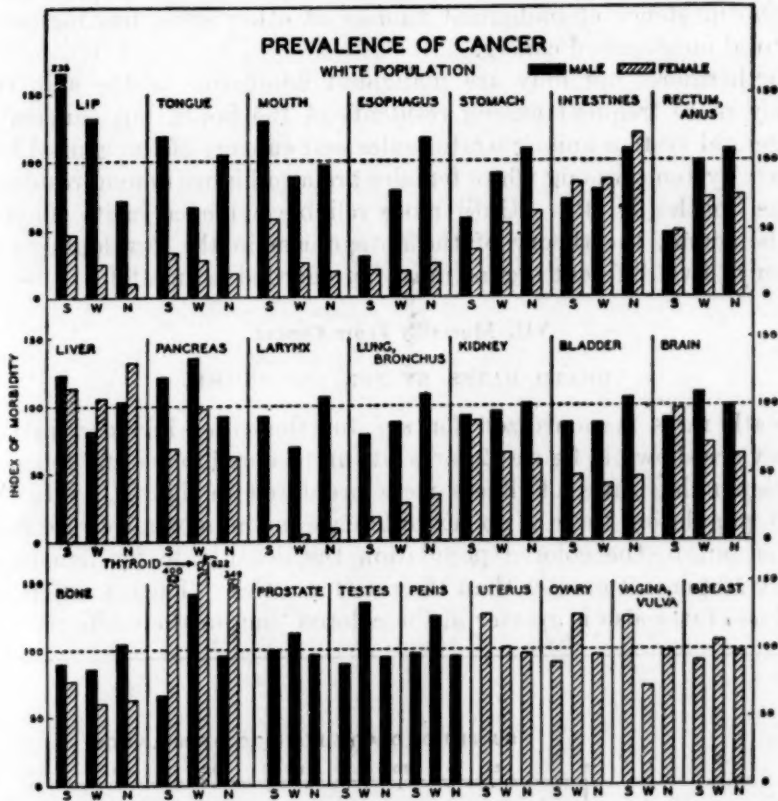


FIGURE 21.—Relative index of the prevalence of cancer of specific primary sites for white males and females by region.

total incidence of cancer of cell sites will remain unaltered (20). Indeed one writer has proposed that skin tumors be induced artificially since these can be fairly readily cured in expectation that the incidence of more fatal forms of cancer will be thereby reduced (21).

This theory has been tested on mice by a number of workers. Although some of the early experiments were interpreted as confirming the theory, later experiments conducted with a larger number of mice have failed to confirm it (22).

The data in this study also fail to confirm the theory insofar as human populations are concerned. The incidence of cancer among white persons in the South is more than 40 percent higher than among white persons living in the North (fig. 15). The higher incidence among residents of the South is due to the greater frequency of skin cancer for when this form of cancer is excluded the rates in the three regions—North, South, and West—do not differ greatly. In other words, an increase in the incidence of skin cancer, instead of decreasing the incidence of malignant tumors of other sites, has increased the total incidence of cancer.

Furthermore, not only are malignant neoplasms of the skin relatively more frequent among residents of the South but cancers of the genital system among white males and cancers of the genital and urinary systems among white females are also higher among residents of the South (fig. 19). Until more reliable evidence in its support can be found, the theory of the antagonism in the development of cancer of two different organs must be regarded as invalid.

VII. Mortality From Cancer

DEATH RATES BY SEX AND COLOR

Death rates standardized for age for the cities included in this survey are shown in figure 22 for white and colored males and females. Corresponding rates of illness were presented in figure 1.³ In the white population there is no sex difference in the mortality rate from cancer but in the colored population the death rate for females is nearly 50 percent greater than the rate for males. The sex difference in illness rates also is greater in the colored than in the white popula-

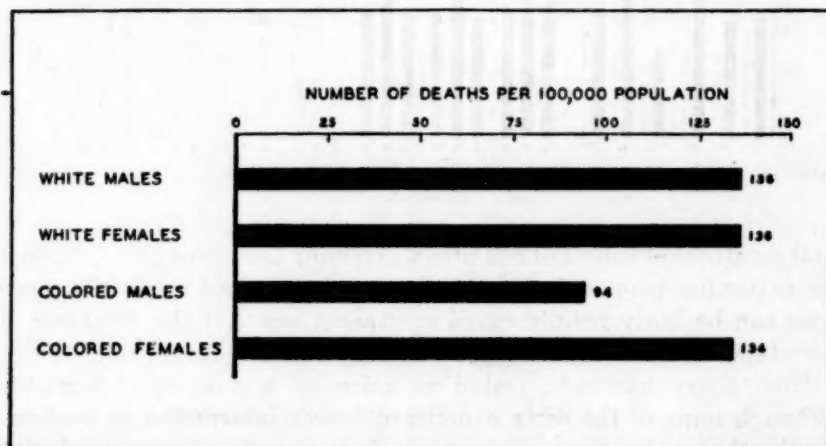


FIGURE 22.—Number of deaths from cancer per 100,000 population by sex and color. (All rates standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.)

³ Published in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, vol. 59, p. 40, Jan. 14, 1944.

tion; in contrast to the death rates the incidence rate of illness is about 12 percent higher among white females than among white males.

The sex difference in mortality from cancer in the colored population probably is not as great as it appears in figure 22. If, as has been suggested before, an appreciable number of male Negroes fail to receive medical care after they develop cancer, it is probable that the tumor also escapes attention at time of death so that the cause of death is attributed to another cause.

There is less difference in the death rates than in the illness rates of the white and nonwhite populations. The death rate from cancer for white males is 46 percent greater than the rate for colored males, but the incidence rate of illness is 72 percent greater for white males than for colored males. For females, the corresponding percentage excesses are 1 and 13, respectively. The greater racial difference in illness than in death rates may be attributed to the fact that skin cancer, which is relatively nonfatal, occurs more frequently in the white than in the colored population. If cancer of the skin is excluded, the incidence rates of illness are essentially equal for white and colored females and, although the rate for white males is still larger than the rate for colored males, the excess is relatively less than for the death rate.

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER OF CERTAIN PRIMARY SITES

From figure 23 it can be seen that the death rate from cancer for white females equals that for white males only because mortality from

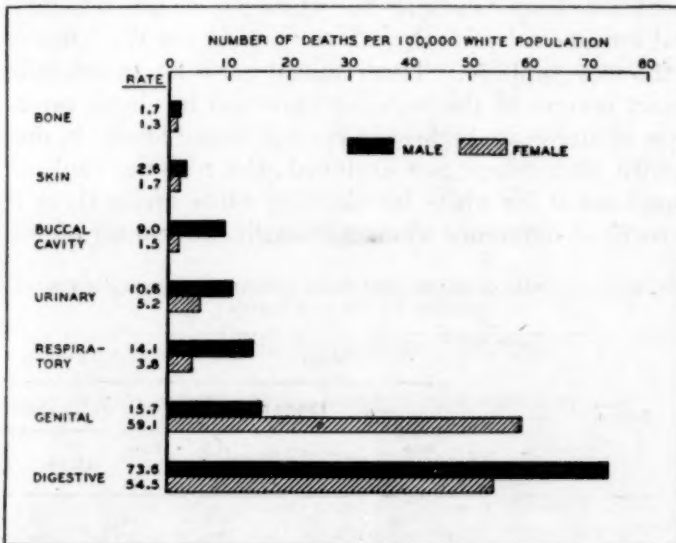


FIGURE 23.—Number of deaths from cancer per 100,000 white population by sex and certain groups of primary sites. (All rates standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.)

cancer of the genital system is about four times as great for females as for males. Death rates from cancer of the buccal cavity, digestive tract, respiratory system, urinary system, skin and bones are all higher among males than among females.

The same general comments apply to death rates from cancer in the colored population as can be seen from figure 24.

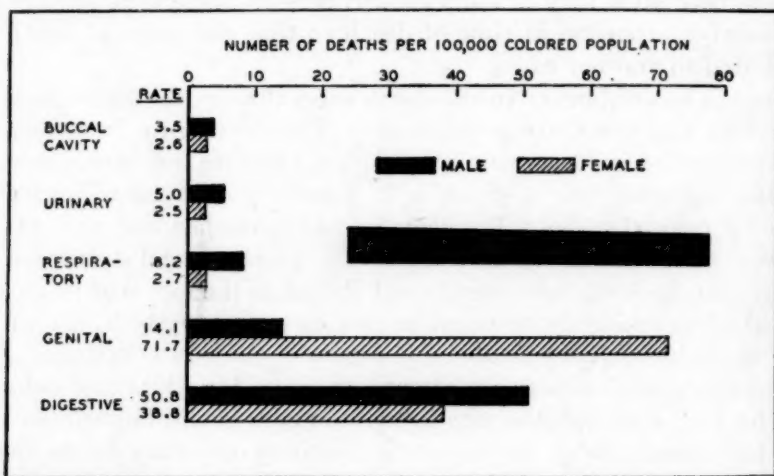


FIGURE 24.—Number of deaths from cancer per 100,000 colored population by sex and certain groups of primary sites. (All rates standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.)

REGIONAL VARIATION IN THE DEATH RATE FROM CANCER

The death rate from cancer for the white population is highest in the North and lowest in the South with the rate in the West intermediate between the two (table 5). This regional variation in mortality rates is the direct reverse of the regional variation in illness rates. Incidence rates of illness are highest in the South and lowest in the North. If cases with skin cancer are excluded, the regional rank of illness rates is unchanged for white females; for white males there is essentially no regional difference when cases with skin cancer are excluded.

TABLE 5.—Incidence rates of illness and death rates from cancer for the white population by sex and region¹

Region	Males			Females		
	Death rate	Illness rate		Death rate	Illness rate	
		All cases	Excluding skin cancer		All cases	Excluding skin cancer
North.....	144	203	180	141	230	213
West.....	122	233	185	130	263	229
South.....	106	302	185	117	314	238

¹ Rates standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.

The same comments apply to the death and illness rates of colored females (table 6). Illness and death rates both are higher among northern than among southern male negroes, but, as has been pointed out previously, this may be due to differences in the proportion of men who obtain medical care.

TABLE 6.—Incidence rates of illness and death rates from cancer for the colored population by sex and region¹

Region	Males			Females		
	Death rate	Illness rate		Death rate	Illness rate	
		All cases	Excluding skin cancer		All cases	Excluding skin cancer
North.....	111	141	137	140	196	194
South.....	66	112	106	121	251	244

¹ Rates standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.

Since the lower death rate in the South cannot be explained by a lower illness rate, it must be due either to better medical care or to a more favorable prognosis of the disease which may result from a large proportion of cases with forms of cancer which are most readily cured or from the initiation of treatment at an early stage in the development of the tumor. There is no reason to believe that physicians in the North are less competent than those in the South, so that a more favorable prognosis would seem to be the primary explanation of the lower death rate in the South.

Figure 25 presents the death rate from cancer of certain important primary sites by regions for white males and females. Except for cancer of the urinary system, the death rates in the South are lower than the rates in either the North or West.

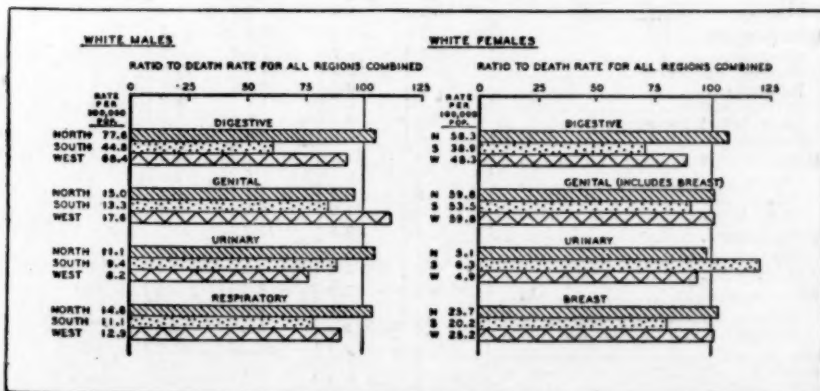


FIGURE 25.—Number of deaths from cancer per 100,000 white population for groups of primary sites by sex and region expressed as a ratio to the corresponding rate for all regions combined. (All rates standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.)

As can be seen from figures 19 and 21, the illness rates in the South are relatively high for cancer of the skin and buccal cavity which is due largely to cancer of the lip, and relatively low for cancer of the digestive and respiratory systems. The first two forms of cancer can be cured more easily than the latter two, a fact which would tend to make the death rate in the South lower than the rate in the North.

VIII. The Relative Fatality of Different Forms of Cancer

It should be apparent by now that mortality records are an unsatisfactory substitute for morbidity reports of cancer. Not only do the two kinds of rates differ in size, but mortality rates also give a misleading impression of the prevalence of cancer due to the differences in the fatality of the various forms of malignant tumors.

The relative frequency of the organs and tissues which are the primary sites of cancer among living and dead cases is shown in tables 7 and 8 for the white population. The greatest difference for white males is in the relative prevalence of cancer of the skin and buccal cavity (about one-half of the buccal cavity cases are cancer of the lip). These two sites account for 23 percent of all living male cases of cancer in the North, 32 percent in the West, and 54 percent in

TABLE 7.—*Percentage distribution by primary site of cancer cases and cancer deaths for white males by geographic region*

Primary site	North		West		South	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Buccal cavity.....	10.5	6.6	11.0	5.0	14.2	8.7
Lip.....	4.0	0.5	6.3	0.5	8.9	1.4
Tongue.....	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	3.1
Mouth.....	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8
Jaw.....	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1
Pharynx.....	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1
Digestive organs.....	37.7	55.2	32.6	54.3	17.5	43.1
Esophagus.....	2.8	4.7	2.0	3.2	0.6	0.6
Stomach, duodenum.....	14.3	22.9	12.0	22.8	6.0	15.4
Intestines.....	8.0	10.1	6.6	9.4	4.2	9.5
Rectum, anus.....	8.3	7.7	7.3	8.2	2.7	4.1
Liver, biliary passage.....	2.0	5.3	1.8	5.0	2.1	7.3
Pancreas.....	1.8	3.9	2.4	4.7	1.6	4.8
Respiratory system.....	9.4	11.2	7.0	10.4	5.3	11.4
Larynx.....	3.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Lung.....	4.9	6.9	3.1	5.1	2.6	6.7
Other.....	1.4	1.9	2.0	3.3	0.8	2.7
Genital organs.....	11.1	9.8	13.7	13.7	8.3	11.9
Prostate.....	9.1	8.7	11.5	12.3	7.0	10.5
Other.....	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
Urinary organs.....	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.6	8.0	9.1
Kidney.....	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.3	3.3
Bladder.....	6.5	5.8	5.3	4.3	3.7	5.8
Skin.....	12.5	1.4	20.6	1.7	40.0	5.2
Brain.....	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6
Bone.....	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.6
All other.....	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.4	7.4	8.4
All sites.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number.....	10,519	5,245	2,530	989	2,563	641

the South. However, they are found in only 8 percent of the deaths in the North, 7 percent in the West, and 14 percent in the South.

More than one-half of the deaths from cancer of white males in the North and West and 43 percent in the South are attributed to cancer of the digestive organs. Cancer of the respiratory system also constitutes a somewhat higher proportion of dead than of living cases while cancer of the genital and urinary organs make up about the same proportion among both living and dead cases.

TABLE 8.—*Percentage distribution by primary site of cancer cases and cancer deaths for white females by geographic region*

Primary site	North		West		South	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Buccal cavity.....	1.4	0.8	2.2	1.4	3.6	2.3
Lip.....	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.0
Tongue.....	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Mouth.....	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Jaw.....	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Pharynx.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6
Digestive organs.....	20.8	41.0	20.5	37.3	12.9	32.8
Esophagus.....	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6
Stomach, duodenum.....	5.9	13.6	5.9	12.7	2.8	10.3
Intestines.....	6.4	11.6	5.9	9.4	4.5	9.8
Rectum, anus.....	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	2.4	4.0
Liver, biliary passage.....	2.4	7.1	1.9	5.0	1.7	5.1
Pancreas.....	0.9	2.5	1.5	3.8	0.8	2.2
Respiratory system.....	1.6	3.0	1.5	2.4	1.0	2.0
Larynx.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Lung.....	1.1	2.4	1.0	1.7	0.5	1.6
Other.....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Genital organs.....	29.5	24.8	25.4	25.7	29.8	29.2
Uterus.....	24.1	18.9	19.4	18.5	25.3	23.7
Other.....	5.4	5.9	6.0	7.2	4.5	5.5
Urinary organs.....	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.0	5.3
Kidney.....	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.1	2.1
Bladder.....	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	3.2
Breast.....	28.6	18.5	27.9	18.9	21.3	17.5
Skin.....	7.8	1.0	12.3	1.0	21.9	2.8
Brain.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.9
Bone.....	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
All other.....	5.6	5.8	5.7	8.2	4.8	6.2
All sites.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number.....	13,854	5,503	3,354	1,107	3,244	818

About 9 out of every 10 living white women with cancer have cancer of the digestive organs, genital organs including breast, or skin. More than one-half of the sites first attacked by cancer are in the genital system (including breast). Cancer of the skin is especially frequent among white women in the South where it is found in 1 out of every 5 cases; in each of the three regions, however, skin is the primary site only about one-half as frequently among females as among males.

The digestive organs are the most frequent site of fatal cancer for males but the genital organs (including breast) are the most frequent site for females. About 50 percent of deaths from cancer among males are the result of cancer of the digestive tract; almost the same

percentage of deaths from cancer among females are caused by cancer of the genital organs (including breast).

In discussing communicable diseases, fatality is usually expressed by means of a case fatality rate which is 100 or 1,000 times the ratio of the number of deaths to the number of cases. A rate of this nature has a definite meaning and is useful when discussing the outcome of an acute disease of short duration. However, its meaning is not so clear in the case of a chronic disease which may last several years.

As an approximate index of the relative fatality of cancer of different organs or tissues, the percentage of cases dying within one year of the date of first diagnosis will be used as shown in tables 9 and 10. Since the prognosis of a case of cancer depends upon the stage of the disease at the time of diagnosis as well as upon the anatomical site, this index should be considered as only approximately indicating the relative fatality of cancer of different primary sites.

The percentage of persons dying within one year of first diagnosis from cancer alone and from all causes combined, malignant and non-malignant, is shown in tables 9 and 10. Except for cancer of the brain the percentage dying from all causes is only slightly higher than the percentage dying from cancer alone. The rather large difference in

TABLE 9.—Percentage of persons with diagnosed cancer who died within one year after diagnosis, classified by broad groups of primary sites

Primary site	Percentage dying from—		Number of cases	Primary site	Percentage dying from—		Number of cases
	All causes	Cancer			All causes	Cancer	
Digestive system.....	61	59	5,024	Genital system (female).....	29	28	3,051
Respiratory system.....	58	54	821	Buccal cavity, pharynx.....	22	21	1,084
Brain.....	47	20	194	Breast.....	21	21	2,406
Urinary system.....	42	40	909	Skin.....	4	4	2,911
Genital system (male).....	41	38	876	All other.....	36	33	1,261
Bone.....	39	36	193	All sites.....	36	34	18,730

TABLE 10.—Percentage of persons with diagnosed cancer who died within one year after diagnosis, classified by the primary site of the cancer

Primary site	Percentage dying from—		Number of cases	Primary site	Percentage dying from—		Number of cases
	All causes	Cancer			All causes	Cancer	
Liver, biliary passages.....	78	75	462	Pharynx.....	40	40	65
Esophagus.....	75	73	211	Larynx.....	39	38	202
Pancreas.....	73	70	359	Bladder.....	39	37	641
Stomach.....	64	62	1,711	Bone, except jaw.....	39	36	193
Lung, bronchus.....	65	61	544	Mouth.....	32	32	90
Intestines.....	56	54	1,282	Testes.....	29	28	89
Kidney.....	52	50	242	Uterus.....	27	26	2,462
Tongue.....	48	47	177	Nasal cavity, sinuses.....	24	22	85
Rectum, anus.....	45	43	877	Breast.....	21	21	2,406
Bone, jaw.....	43	42	74	Brain.....	47	20	194
Fallopian tubes.....	43	41	462	Vagina, vulva.....	18	18	124
Prostate.....	43	40	724	Lip.....	6	5	523

the case of brain tumors arises from the difficulty of making an accurate diagnosis of the malignancy of the tumor prior to death and from the fact that the cause of death is frequently entered on the death certificate as "brain tumor" which, in the absence of specific information to the contrary, is coded as a benign tumor.

More than one-half of the persons with cancer of the digestive and respiratory systems die within one year of diagnosis (table 9). This should not be interpreted as meaning that more than one-half of the persons die within one year of the onset of the disease for at the time of diagnosis the tumor may be and probably is well developed. The least fatal is cancer of the skin; only 4 percent of the persons with this form of cancer died within 12 months of first diagnosis.

When individual primary sites are considered, more than two-thirds of the cases of cancer of the liver and biliary passages, esophagus and pancreas, and from one-half to two-thirds of those with cancer of the stomach, lungs and bronchus, intestines and kidneys died within one year of diagnosis (table 10). The locations with the most favorable outcome are skin, lip, vagina, vulva, and breast.

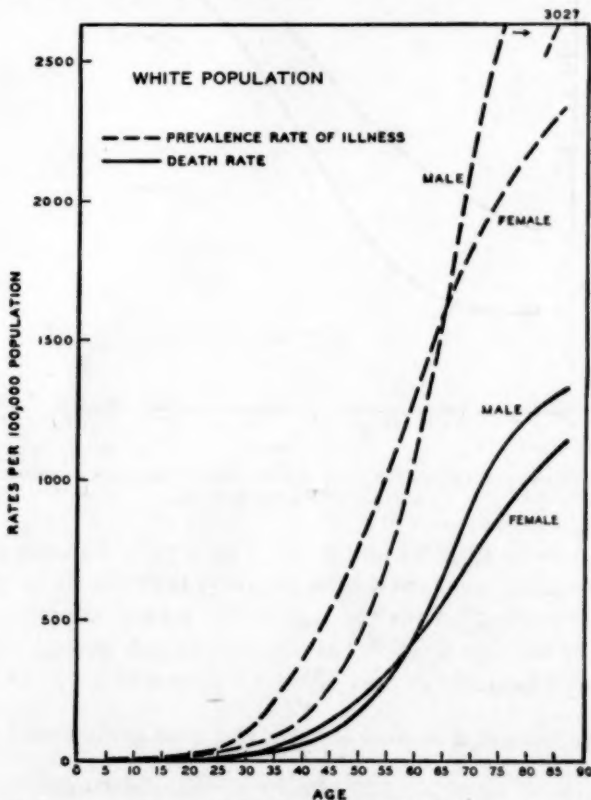


FIGURE 26.—Prevalence rates of illness and death rates per 100,000 white population from cancer by sex and age.

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Figure 26 shows the relative magnitude of illness and death rates from cancer by age for the white population. Females experience higher morbidity and mortality rates during early and middle adult life, from about 25 to 60 to 65 years of age, due to the development of cancer of the genital system, but in late adult life the rates are definitely higher among males.

When the morbidity and mortality rates are plotted on semilogarithmic paper, the distance between the two curves remains fairly constant

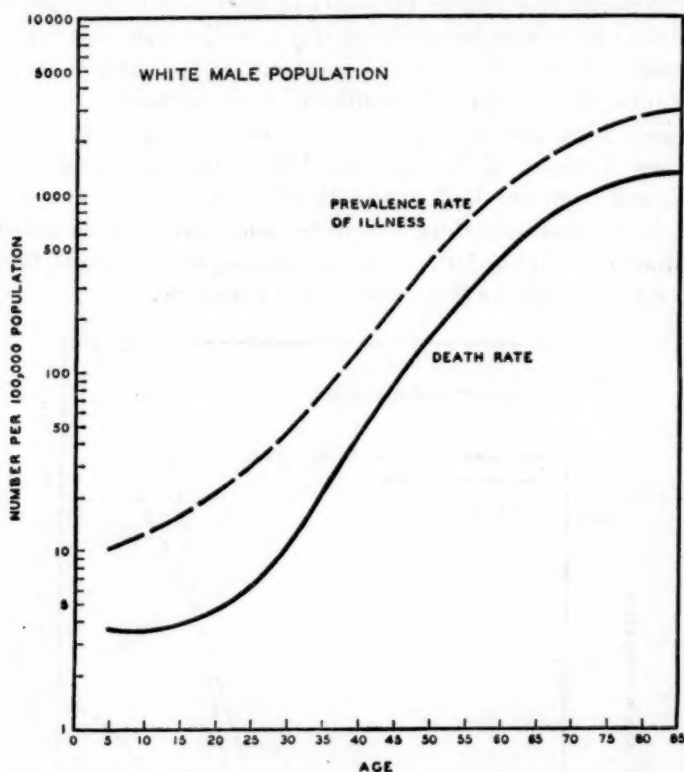


FIGURE 27.—Prevalence rates of illness and death rates per 100,000 white male population from cancer by age (logarithmic vertical scale).

after about age 40 (figs. 27 and 28). This means that the ratio of the two rates remains constant which suggests that the fatality of cancer does not vary greatly with the age of the person affected during the latter half of the life span. This interpretation should not be over-stressed since the data, at best, are only suggestive.

IX. The Estimated Number of Cases of Cancer in the United States

In 1940 there were 158,335 deaths attributed to cancer registered in the United States. The number of living cases is unknown. However, an estimate of the number of persons receiving treatment

for a malignant tumor can be obtained by multiplying the population of the United States reported by the census of population in 1940 by the illness rates found in this study.

Although these data were collected from physicians and hospitals in metropolitan areas, it is believed that they may be used without serious error to estimate the number of cases of cancer in the entire country. Mortality reports indicate that the death rate from cancer is higher among urban than among rural residents. Part of this

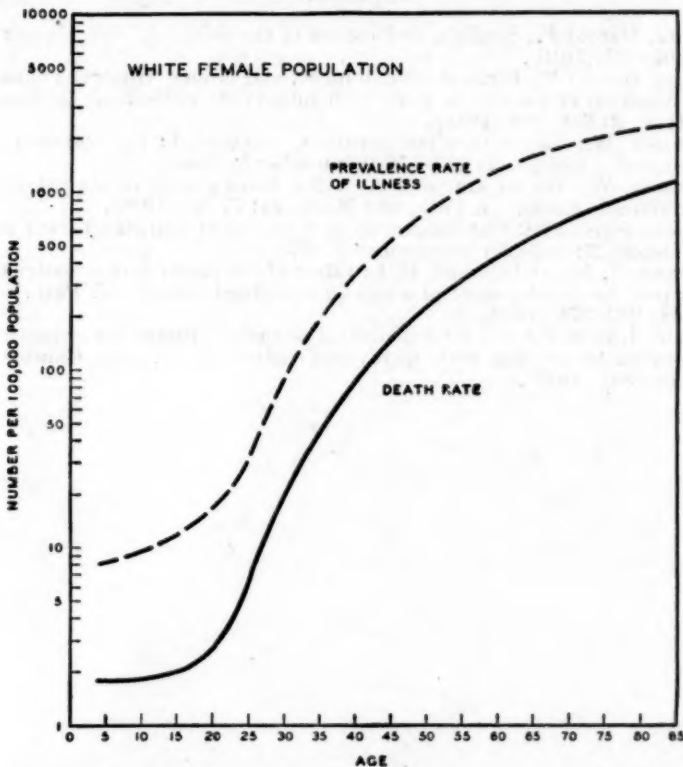


FIGURE 28.—Prevalence rates of illness and death rates per 100,000 white female population from cancer by age (logarithmic vertical scale).

difference may be due to more accurate diagnosis of the cause of death in urban areas so that the real difference in the death rates is probably less than the observed difference.

Furthermore, the illness rates reported here are almost certainly less than the true but unknown rates. Some persons who die from cancer have never received any treatment for the disease. When all factors are taken into consideration, the illness rates reported here undoubtedly understate rather than overstate the number of persons with cancer in the population.

On the basis of the prevalence rates found in this study, it is estimated that there are about 475,000 to 500,000 persons under treatment for cancer at any given time in the United States. About 300,000 new cases of cancer are diagnosed for the first time during each year. In addition to these cases are those who have been treated and cured as well as those with an undiagnosed tumor. The number in the latter two categories is unknown.

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Appendix—Concluded

TABLE 8.—Number of deaths per 100,000 white population by age, sex, and groups of primary sites for all regions combined; number of deaths per 100,000 colored population by age and sex for all regions combined

Site group and sex	Under 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and over	All ages		Num-ber of deaths
													Crude	Stand-ardized ¹	
White population															
Buccal cavity:															
Male	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.1	2.4	5.3	13.5	22.0	48.9	45.0	65.8	99.2	7.5	9.0	450
Female	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	2.1	1.6	4.0	2.9	11.5	26.1	1.4	1.5	82
Digestive organs:															
Male	0.9	4.1	6.8	15.0	32.5	64.2	105.9	192.5	307.2	430.9	589.1	668.6	64.5	73.6	3,708
Female	0.3	2.3	8.1	13.3	26.5	51.0	86.8	134.5	203.8	274.1	396.6	602.7	50.8	54.5	2,940
Respiratory:															
Male	0.3	0.2	2.1	5.7	13.4	20.5	34.7	52.2	66.0	63.8	82.4	53.6	13.3	14.1	765
Female	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.7	5.4	10.3	12.0	14.9	16.3	23.9	15.5	3.6	3.8	208
Uterus: Female	—	2.4	8.7	19.3	30.4	45.7	63.2	73.4	93.0	98.3	109.9	127.5	24.9	26.0	1,440
Breast: Female	—	2.0	5.2	12.8	30.2	41.6	48.9	78.2	86.5	119.8	106.1	143.9	23.7	25.0	1,370
Genital organs:															
Male	0.2	1.0	1.8	2.3	1.8	4.6	8.3	19.0	42.8	118.2	156.2	163.8	12.7	15.7	728
Female	0.3	5.9	16.3	36.8	71.4	101.7	128.5	178.7	208.8	249.3	250.4	300.4	56.3	59.2	3,258
Urinary organs:															
Male	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.1	2.9	8.9	17.4	33.2	43.8	43.5	97.1	99.2	9.3	10.6	537
Female	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.9	3.8	6.4	10.4	16.9	36.5	44.0	60.9	4.8	5.2	279
Skin:															
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.3	5.6	10.3	16.3	16.3	45.7	2.1	2.6	121
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	3.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	41.5	1.5	1.7	89
Bones:															
Male	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.9	3.6	7.0	7.0	17.0	17.0	1.5	1.7	89
Female	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.9	2.9	4.0	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	1.3	1.3	73
All sites:															
Male	4.4	7.7	15.0	31.8	61.0	119.6	198.2	351.7	548.0	763.3	1,030.9	1,312.4	119.6	136.5	6,876
Female	2.1	11.8	29.9	59.1	112.1	177.7	233.2	362.3	495.6	632.8	795.1	1,107.9	128.5	136.3	7,428
Colored population															
All sites:															
Male	3.0	8.3	17.1	32.0	76.2	119.0	170.7	277.4	374.7	461.4	709.2	475.9	64.5	93.8	408
Female	3.7	36.7	54.5	89.6	212.9	214.1	345.5	414.6	524.0	387.7	525.6	330.8	99.9	134.4	663

¹ Standardized for age using the total urban population of the United States, 1940.
 A dash indicates a rate of less than 0.1.

PROVISIONAL MORTALITY RATES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1943

The mortality rates in this report are based upon preliminary data from 39 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone. Comparative data for the first 6 months of 1942 and 1941 are presented for 36 States and the District of Columbia.

This report is made possible through a cooperative arrangement with the States which furnish provisional quarterly tabulations of current births and deaths to the United States Public Health Service. Because of some lack of uniformity in the method of classifying deaths according to cause, as well as some delay in filing certificates, these data are preliminary and some deviation from the final figures may be expected, especially for specific causes of death for individual States. Nevertheless, it is believed that the trend of mortality within each State is reasonably accurate.

Population estimates for the different States used in computing rates were as follows: 1943—United States Census Bureau estimates of the total population in each State as of March 1, 1943, based on registration for War Ration Book Two and corrected for soldiers and sailors stationed within the State; 1942—United States Census Bureau estimates of the total population as of July 1, 1942, based on registration for War Ration Book One with the same corrections noted above; 1941—average of the total enumerated population according to the Federal census of April 1, 1940, and the estimated total population as of July 1, 1942.

The estimates as described above are of the *de facto* population, including military personnel stationed within the State. Since deaths of soldiers on posts within the continental United States are registered with the local and State authorities, the populations used should include military personnel stationed in this country.

There is a bias in present death rates which operates toward overstating the mortality. Although males outside the country are neither in the population nor deaths, they represent age groups which normally have low death rates and their exclusion makes for a higher *crude* death rate because larger proportions of the remaining population are in the older age brackets where death rates are higher. Such a bias would affect rates from different causes in a different way, and it is not feasible with the data at hand to evaluate the extent of these errors.

The mortality rate from all causes for the first half of 1943 was about 6 percent higher than the corresponding period in 1942 but the same as the rate for the first half of 1941. Twenty-six of the States for which information is available reported an increase in the death rate for the first half of 1943 over the first half of 1942, 9 reported a

decrease and in 2 States the rate was the same. The death rate from all causes among persons insured in the industrial department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the first 6 months of the year was about 6 percent above the rate for the corresponding period in 1942.

The birth rate for the first half of 1943 was 20.9 per 1,000 population as compared with 18.9 and 17.6 for the same periods of 1942 and 1941, respectively. Thirty-four of the 36 reporting States showed an increase in the birth rate for the first half of 1943 over the same period in 1942.

Infant and maternal mortality continued to decrease. Infant mortality was 42 per 1,000 live births in the first half of 1943 as compared with 44 and 49 in the same period of 1942 and 1941, respectively. Both the first and second quarters of 1943 showed decreases from the same quarters of 1942. In 21 States the infant mortality rate for the first half of 1943 was less than in that half of 1942, in 10 States it was more in 1943, and in 5 States the rates for the 2 years were the same. Maternal mortality was 2.4 per 1,000 live births in the first half of 1943 as compared with 2.6 and 3.2 in the corresponding periods of 1942 and 1941, respectively. Both the first and second quarters of 1943 showed decreases from 1942. The maternal mortality rate for the first half of 1943 decreased from that of the same period in 1942 in 24 States, increased in 9 States, and was the same in 3 States.

Several of the acute communicable diseases showed higher rates in 1943 than in 1942. Diphtheria, which nearly always shows a decrease, was slightly higher this year than in the first half of 1942, 18 of the 37 States showing an increase and 7 others having the same rate, with 12 States decreasing. Cerebrospinal fever was outstandingly high throughout the first half of 1943.

Influenza and pneumonia both showed higher rates in the first half of 1943 than in the first half of 1942, but lower than in the first half of 1941. While the rates were slightly higher for 1943 than 1942, there was no evidence of any specific influenza epidemic. Comparing the first half of 1943 with the same half of 1942, 23 of the 37 States had higher influenza rates in 1943 and 14 had lower rates than in 1942. Twenty-six of the 37 States had higher pneumonia rates in 1943 than in 1942; 10 States had lower rates in 1943; and 1 had the same rate for the 2 years.

The tuberculosis death rate was lower in the first half of 1943 than in the same period of either of the 2 preceding years. By quarters, however, the rate for the first 3 months of 1943 was comparatively low, but for the second quarter the rate was slightly higher than in 1942 but lower than in 1941. In 16 States the tuberculosis rate was higher in the first half of 1943 than in the corresponding period of 1942, the other 21 being lower in 1943. Among the States with higher

tuberculosis rates in 1943 were such large ones as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, and Michigan. Some States in nearly every section showed increases.

The degenerative diseases showed the usual increases. In 26 of the 37 States the death rates from cancer and from intracranial lesions of vascular origin were higher than in 1942, and the death rate from heart diseases was higher in 32 of the 37 States in 1943 than in 1942. Twenty-four of the States contributed to the 6 percent increase in the diabetes death rate and 20 of the States had a higher nephritis death rate in 1943 than in 1942.

The death rate from all accidents in the first half of 1943 was 66 per 100,000 as compared with 66 and 69 for the corresponding periods of 1942 and 1941, respectively. The total accidental death rate was higher in 1943 than in 1942 in 21 of the 37 States. The death rate from automobile accidents was 14 in the first half of 1943 as compared with 21 and 24 in the same half of 1942 and 1941, respectively. The rate was lower in 1943 than in 1942 in 36 of the 37 States. The death rate from accidents other than automobile increased to 52 in 1943 as compared with 45 in the first half of both 1942 and 1941.

Provisional mortality from certain causes in the first 6 months of 1943, with comparative provisional data for the corresponding period in preceding years

State and period	Rate per 1,000 live births		Death rate per 100,000 population (annual basis)																								
	Total infant mortality	Maternal mortality	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (1-2)	Dysentery (27)	Diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years (119)	Scarlet fever (8)	Diphtheria (10)	Whooping cough (9)	Measles (35)	Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis (6)	Acute poliomyelitis and Acute poliomyelitis (36)	Acute infectious encephalitis (lethargic) (37)	Tuberculosis, all forms (13-22)	Syphilis (30)	Influenza (grippe) (33)	Pneumonia, all forms (107-109)	Cancer, all forms (45-55)	Diabetes mellitus (61)	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin (83)	Diseases of the heart (90-95)	Nephritis, all forms (130-132)	All accidents, including automobile accidents (169-195)	Automobile accidents (170 a, b, c)				
37 STATES:			All causes, rate per 1,000 population (annual basis)																								
			Births (exclusive of stillbirths) per 1,000 population (annual basis)																								
			1,000 population (annual basis)																								
			Rate per 1,000 live births																								
			Death rate per 100,000 population (annual basis)																								
			Automobile accidents																								
			All accidents, including automobile accidents																								
			Nephritis, all forms																								
			Diseases of the heart																								
			Intracranial lesions of vascular origin (83)																								
		Diabetes mellitus (61)																									
		Cancer, all forms (45-55)																									
		Pneumonia, all forms (107-109)																									
		Influenza (grippe) (33)																									
		Syphilis (30)																									
		Tuberculosis, all forms (13-22)																									
		Acute infectious encephalitis (lethargic) (37)																									
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		Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (1-2)																									
		Total infant mortality																									
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		Rate per 1,000 live births																									
		Death rate per 100,000 population (annual basis)																									
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		Pneumonia, all forms (107-109)																									
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See footnotes at end of table.

Provisional mortality from certain causes in the first 6 months of 1943, with comparative provisional data for the corresponding period in preceding years—Continued

State and period	Rate per 1,000 live births		Death rate per 100,000 population (annual basis)																Automobile accidents (170 a, b, c)						
	All causes, rate per 1,000 population (annual basis)	Births (exclusive of stillbirths) per 1,000 population (annual basis)	Total infant mortality	Maternal mortality	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (1-2)	Dysentery (27)	Diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years (119)	Scarlet fever (8)	Diphtheria (10)	Whooping cough (9)	Measles (35)	Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis (6)	Acute poliomyelitis and acute poliomyelitis (36)	Acute infectious encephalitis (lethargic) (37)	Tuberculosis, all forms (13-22)	Syphilis (30)	Influenza (grippe) (33)	Pneumonia, all forms (107-109)	Cancer, all forms (45-55)	Diabetes mellitus (61)	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin (83)	Diseases of the heart (90-95)	Nephritis, all forms (130-132)	All accidents, including automobile accidents (169-195)	
37 States—Continued																									
Canal Zone:																									
1943.....	11.1	26.9	47	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46.7	27.2	(C)	16	47	19.5	43	109	47	405	54.5
1942.....	11.2	21.1	45	3.0	0.2	0.3	2.4	0.7	1.9	1.2	5.5	4.2	0	0.5	55.1	10.4	15.4	87	123	15.8	88	282	74	79	11.4
1941.....	11.6	19.9	52	2.2	0.5	0.5	4.5	1.1	1.3	4.2	2.7	1.5	0.4	0.7	57.4	10.9	12.0	95	124	18.9	100	273	80	90	27.4
1940.....	11.1	18.7	52	3.1	0	0	4.9	1.1	1.6	5.8	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.7	63.8	11.2	31.1	72	112	14.6	84	292	83	70	24.0
Connecticut:																									
1943.....	9.9	17.7	30	1.4	0	0	2.4	1.1	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	30.6	6.3	3.7	42	135	20.6	90	353	55	54	10.2
1942.....	9.0	14.8	30	2.1	0	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	31.2	6.5	2.3	28	125	30.7	82	299	62	82	13.9
1941.....	9.5	12.1	36	3.2	0.2	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	34.1	(C)	8.0	37	130	34.5	83	329	68	58	17.1
1940.....	12.2	22.0	36	2.0	0.7	0	3.7	0	0	6.5	7	12.3	0	1.5	38.4	15.9	12.3	86	115	34.1	115	394	140	62	14.5
Delaware:																									
1943.....	11.9	18.0	36	0.8	0	0	3.7	2.9	0	3.7	0	0	0	0.7	67.1	12.3	8.0	61	129	26.6	109	392	129	71	21.7
1942.....	12.5	18.1	46	0	0	0	5.2	1.5	0	3.7	0	0	0	0	55.4	(C)	20.7	68	121	27.4	106	388	143	63	23.7
1941.....	11.0	23.8	38	1.9	0	0	7.0	1.6	0	3.4	0	3.9	0	0	69.4	13.6	5.2	66	134	28.9	63	310	96	83	8.6
1940.....	10.5	22.9	42	2.6	0	0	12.4	0	0	2.8	0	2.6	0	0	61.3	19.8	3.5	63	130	27.3	71	272	91	62	16.1
District of Columbia:																									
1943.....	11.9	22.8	45	2.6	0.3	0	7.3	0	0	2.4	0	1.1	0	0	60.2	(C)	6.6	82	146	25.9	89	308	100	68	20.1
1942.....	9.8	16.5	52	3.8	0.6	0	8.1	2	0	3.1	0	2.4	0	0	33.9	17.2	20.2	47	83	18.5	111	221	71	108	18.6
1941.....	11.0	16.2	59	4.0	1.9	0	8.5	1.1	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	44.9	16.8	19.0	83	92	19.5	108	207	72	90	28.4
1940.....	12.7	17.4	59	7.0	1.3	0	4.2	1.1	0	1.8	1.5	0	1.8	0	47.3	(C)	44.9	88	104	22.4	123	313	92	119	40.1
Florida:																									
1943.....	8.4	21.8	50	3.7	0	0	6.4	1.1	0	6.4	0	1.7	0	0	30.5	11.9	19.8	57	59	12.5	86	164	90	58	14.0
1942.....	8.5	19.3	57	4.2	0.5	0	5.5	1.1	0	2.9	0	0	0	0	37.4	12.8	20.2	69	69	11.7	84	158	93	57	19.3
1941.....	10.1	19.7	65	4.0	0.5	0	8.9	0.3	1.0	4.5	7.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	43.9	(C)	55.1	67	61	13.2	98	199	103	63	26.0

Hawaii:	7.7	25.5	45	1.3	(1)	5	4.6	(1)	5	13.7	55.2	18.7	45	136	47	114	19.6
1942	7.6	23.2	43	1.9	(1)	5	5.1	(1)	5	13.4	56.5	18.7	43	136	62	81	18.0
1941	7.2	22.2	47	1.2	(1)	5	5.1	(1)	5	13.4	56.5	18.7	43	136	54	70	19.2
Idaho:	10.1	22.1	37	2.3	1.3	0	8	5.1	2.5	17.8	57.0	14.4	74	300	54	90	18.2
1942	9.8	23.5	37	2.0	1.4	(1)	8	5.1	2.5	17.8	57.0	14.4	74	300	54	90	18.2
1941	9.0	24.0	39	2.0	1.2	(1)	8	5.1	2.5	17.8	57.0	14.4	74	300	62	83	25.3
Illinois:	11.9	18.8	36	2.0	1	3	1.3	1.1	1.7	11.4	43.9	33.0	96	419	93	61	14.1
1942	11.1	16.7	36	2.3	3	6	1.7	1.4	2.2	10.8	42.5	34.1	89	370	87	67	22.2
1941	11.1	15.1	37	2.8	2	7	1.0	1.8	2.2	10.8	42.5	34.1	89	370	87	67	22.2
Indiana:	11.9	20.6	41	2.5	2	1	3.3	3.8	1.9	10.4	35.7	16.4	149	279	92	68	14.6
1942	10.9	17.5	39	3.2	2	5	1.6	2.7	1.9	10.4	35.7	16.4	149	279	92	68	14.6
1941	11.6	16.3	43	2.9	5	1	1.8	2.7	1.9	10.4	35.7	16.4	149	279	92	68	14.6
Iowa:	11.3	19.4	38	1.7	1	3	1.9	1.4	1.1	7.3	30.6	31.4	127	355	69	69	10.1
1942	10.4	19.2	35	2.1	(1)	2	1.7	1.0	1.1	6.6	28.5	35.4	116	304	65	67	17.6
1941	10.3	17.4	39	2.7	2	3	1.7	1.0	1.1	6.6	28.5	35.4	116	304	65	67	17.6
Kansas:	11.2	19.4	37	2.1	(1)	3	2.2	1.6	1.9	10.2	33.4	30.6	126	325	94	82	14.4
1942	11.0	17.7	40	2.5	(1)	3	2.1	1.5	1.9	10.2	33.4	30.6	126	325	94	82	14.4
1941	11.2	16.5	43	2.3	1	3	2.1	1.5	1.9	10.2	33.4	30.6	126	325	94	82	14.4
Kentucky:	10.0	22.5	50	2.1	9	1	4.7	4.3	3.5	9.5	63.6	15.3	98	255	76	54	11.1
1942	10.2	19.9	57	3.5	1.0	1.4	4.3	3.5	3.5	9.5	63.6	15.3	98	255	76	54	11.1
1941	11.1	20.5	60	4.9	1.4	1	4.3	3.5	3.5	9.5	63.6	15.3	98	255	76	54	11.1
Louisiana:	9.4	21.0	49	3.1	8	1	4.4	4.4	1.3	13.5	53.8	16.6	73	239	69	55	13.5
1942	9.3	18.6	58	3.4	1.4	1.6	4.4	4.4	1.3	13.5	53.8	16.6	73	239	69	55	13.5
1941	10.1	19.8	63	4.6	2.3	1	4.4	4.4	1.3	13.5	53.8	16.6	73	239	69	55	13.5
Maine:	14.5	23.8	55	2.3	(1)	5	4.0	5	9.3	30.0	9.3	28.0	153	439	111	78	11.3
1942	13.1	20.0	44	2.0	2	2	4.2	2.2	2.4	32.4	7.8	34.2	134	380	87	83	20.0
1941	13.6	18.0	56	2.8	2	5	2.6	1.5	1.2	34.2	7.8	34.2	134	380	87	83	20.0
Maryland:	11.9	21.2	43	1.9	4	1	2.8	2.8	6.0	15.7	5.5	31.1	94	361	120	73	15.3
1942	11.3	18.2	45	2.4	2	2	2.4	2.4	2.7	18.9	6.3	30.3	90	337	114	72	22.6
1941	12.2	17.0	58	2.2	4	(1)	4.5	1.1	1.2	16.3	7.5	32.6	94	357	123	75	27.0
Massachusetts:	13.6	(1)	(1)	2	1	1	5.2	8	3.5	7.4	4.5	41.4	123	501	71	72	9.5
1942	11.6	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	4.4	4	3.5	6.4	2.9	37.9	113	414	64	60	12.6
1941	12.7	(1)	(1)	0	0	1	4.4	4	3.5	6.4	2.9	37.9	113	414	64	60	12.6
Michigan:	11.0	20.3	41	1.9	2	3	2.2	2.3	2.7	10.6	9.0	29.2	100	350	57	60	15.3
1942	9.5	20.4	41	2.2	1	4	3.0	3	3	10.6	4.5	26.2	89	296	49	62	24.0
1941	10.2	18.1	42	3	1	(1)	3.0	2	3	10.6	4.5	26.2	89	296	49	62	24.0
Minnesota:	10.9	23.5	32	1.6	(1)	1	1.3	0	7	7.8	7.2	30.9	116	324	47	60	9.1
1942	9.8	20.2	33	1.6	(1)	1	1.3	0	7	7.8	7.2	30.9	116	324	47	60	9.1
1941	10.0	19.4	36	2.4	(1)	2	2.7	1	2	8.0	8.1	26.5	98	288	45	67	16.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Provisional mortality from certain causes in the first 6 months of 1943, with comparative provisional data for the corresponding period in preceding years—Continued

State and period	Rate per 1,000 live births		Death rate per 100,000 population (annual basis)																							
	Total infant mortality	Maternal mortality	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (1-2)	Dysentery (27)	Diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years (119)	Scarlet fever (8)	Diphtheria (10)	Whooping cough (9)	Measles (35)	Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis (6)	Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (36)	Acute infectious encephalitis (lethargic) (37)	Tuberculosis, all forms (13-22)	Syphilis (30)	Influenza (grippe) (33)	Pneumonia, all forms (107-109)	Cancer, all forms (45-55)	Diabetes mellitus (61)	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin (83)	Diseases of the heart (90-95)	Nephritis, all forms (130-132)	All accidents, including automobile accidents (169-195)	Automobile accidents (170 a, b, c)			
37 STATES—Continued																										
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North Carolina:	8.5	26.2	48	3.5	2	1.4	6.5	2	1.1	2.8	6	1.7	2	2	42.2	7.2	14.9	58	64	90	178	55	17.0	
1943	8.5	23.7	54	3.8	3	1.2	7.9	3	1.7	4.1	2.9	1.7	2	2	42.2	7.2	14.9	62	62	88	171	84	17.1	
1942	9.6	23.7	64	4.8	6	(7)	7.8	3	1.6	6.4	4.4	5	2	4	51.0	7.0	46.8	77	58	85	169	71	33.0	
1941	8.5	23.7	54	4.8	6	(7)	7.8	3	1.6	6.4	4.4	5	2	4	51.0	7.0	46.8	77	58	85	169	71	33.0	
North Dakota:	8.9	26.2	32	2.6	1.1	(7)	3.3	(7)	7	(7)	4	1.1	4	1	19.3	4.5	7.1	42	104	24.1	203	54	9.7	
1943	8.9	26.2	42	3.2	3	7	3.9	3	1.5	2.3	7	2.1	3	1	19.3	4.5	7.1	42	104	24.1	203	54	9.7	
1942	7.4	19.5	42	3.2	3	7	3.9	3	1.5	2.3	7	2.1	3	1	19.3	4.5	7.1	42	104	24.1	203	54	9.7	
1941	8.9	22.7	45	2.8	(7)	(7)	3.9	7	1.6	2.3	7	2.1	3	1	19.3	4.5	7.1	42	104	24.1	203	54	9.7	
Ohio:	12.0	20.2	41	2.1	3	2	3.6	5	6	2.0	1.7	1.3	1	1	41.4	13.1	15.1	63	140	36.2	367	77	16.6	
1943	11.3	18.1	40	2.1	3	2	3.6	5	6	2.0	1.7	1.3	1	1	41.4	13.1	15.1	63	140	36.2	367	77	16.6	
1942	11.6	15.7	43	2.8	3	(7)	3.5	3	2	2.8	2.9	2.2	1	1	41.4	13.1	15.1	63	140	36.2	367	77	16.6	
1941	11.3	15.7	43	2.8	3	(7)	3.5	3	2	2.8	2.9	2.2	1	1	41.4	13.1	15.1	63	140	36.2	367	77	16.6	
Oklahoma:	8.8	18.1	52	2.7	8	1.2	3.3	3	1.3	4.8	4	2.5	3	3	43.2	9.9	15.1	52	84	17.1	192	56	12.2	
1943	10.7	23.5	42	3.5	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	8.7	7.5	8.7	5	7	43.2	9.9	15.1	52	84	17.1	192	56	12.2	
1942	9.6	19.8	56	3.1	9	(7)	2.2	4	2.2	7.5	1.2	4	5	4	43.2	9.9	15.1	52	84	17.1	192	56	12.2	
1941	10.7	23.5	42	3.5	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	8.7	7.5	8.7	5	7	43.2	9.9	15.1	52	84	17.1	192	56	12.2	
Pennsylvania:	12.2	21.4	37	1.9	3	3	4.0	4	3	2.2	9	2.2	2	2	41.5	11.5	10.1	57	134	38.6	101	397	54	11.3
1943	11.1	19.9	30	1.9	3	1	3.8	4	1	1.5	8	1.9	3	3	41.5	11.5	10.1	57	134	38.6	101	397	54	11.3
1942	11.5	17.9	41	2.4	4	(7)	3.4	4	1	1.6	1.9	1.9	3	3	41.5	11.5	10.1	57	134	38.6	101	397	54	11.3
1941	11.5	17.9	41	2.4	4	(7)	3.4	4	1	1.6	1.9	1.9	3	3	41.5	11.5	10.1	57	134	38.6	101	397	54	11.3
Rhode Island:	13.0	20.8	47	2.1	(7)	3	7.1	5	3	1.1	3	10.4	5	5	37.2	10.4	5.5	75	157	51.6	103	441	9.6	
1943	11.1	17.7	43	2.2	3	(7)	2.8	3	3	1.1	3	10.4	5	5	37.2	10.4	5.5	75	157	51.6	103	441	9.6	
1942	11.8	15.4	40	2.2	(7)	(7)	2.8	3	3	1.1	3	10.4	5	5	37.2	10.4	5.5	75	157	51.6	103	441	9.6	
1941	11.8	15.4	40	2.2	(7)	(7)	2.8	3	3	1.1	3	10.4	5	5	37.2	10.4	5.5	75	157	51.6	103	441	9.6	
South Carolina:	7.3	22.6	50	4.4	8	2.0	3.6	1	1.6	2.4	6	2.2	5	2	33.5	11.9	16.6	61	43	10.6	78	137	54	9.2
1943	8.7	20.0	70	5.7	1.8	1.4	6.9	(7)	1.8	5.1	3.2	5	1	1	37.8	12.3	20.1	60	138	38.9	105	375	57	12.0
1942	10.5	21.0	84	5.8	1.6	(7)	3.8	4	1.6	11.3	10.5	1.2	1	1	37.8	12.3	20.1	60	138	38.9	105	375	57	12.0
1941	10.5	21.0	84	5.8	1.6	(7)	3.8	4	1.6	11.3	10.5	1.2	1	1	37.8	12.3	20.1	60	138	38.9	105	375	57	12.0
South Dakota:	9.8	24.2	34	1.1	3	3	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.1	7	7	7	7	30.3	3.4	11.3	56	108	22.0	93	238	56	8.9
1943	9.4	20.4	41	2.2	7	(7)	2.4	3	3.4	7.9	3	1.4	7	7	30.3	3.4	11.3	56	108	22.0	93	238	56	8.9
1942	9.4	20.4	41	2.2	7	(7)	2.4	3	3.4	7.9	3	1.4	7	7	30.3	3.4	11.3	56	108	22.0	93	238	56	8.9
1941	9.4	19.4	48	1.9	3	(7)	2.0	3	1.6	3.9	3	1.3	7	7	30.3	3.4	11.3	56	108	22.0	93	238	56	8.9
Tennessee:	9.4	22.6	45	3.2	7	1.0	4.6	2	8	7.0	2.3	2.1	1	1	68.1	12.7	24.2	60	82	13.2	90	103	63	14.5
1943	9.4	18.8	55	3.1	3	1.0	3.6	7	5	2.3	1.9	2.1	1	1	68.1	12.7	24.2	60	82	13.2	90	103	63	14.5
1942	10.2	17.7	60	4.0	8	(7)	5.3	4	8	6.5	7.5	1.2	1	1	68.1	12.7	24.2	60	82	13.2	90	103	63	14.5
1941	10.2	17.7	60	4.0	8	(7)	5.3	4	8	6.5	7.5	1.2	1	1	68.1	12.7	24.2	60	82	13.2	90	103	63	14.5
Texas:	8.7	(7)	(7)	(7)	8	4.6	18.6	2	2.1	5.0	8	1.0	1	1	47.6	12.6	13.4	43	78	13.0	69	197	61	16.5
1943	8.8	(7)	(7)	(7)	1.1	(7)	16.3	4	1.8	2.5	2.8	1.7	4	4	47.6	12.6	13.4	43	78	13.0	69	197	61	16.5
1942	9.6	(7)	(7)	(7)	1.5	(7)	14.9	1	1.5	4.5	2.0	1.5	7	7	47.6	12.6	13.4	43	78	13.0	69	197	61	16.5
1941	9.6	(7)	(7)	(7)	1.5	(7)	14.9	1	1.5	4.5	2.0	1.5	7	7	47.6	12.6	13.4	43	78	13.0	69	197	61	16.5
Utah:	8.4	28.0	34	1.5	(7)	(7)	1.7	(7)	(7)	1.0	4.1	3.2	1	1	11.4	4.8	8.3	44	82	20.3	57	238	55	15.6
1943	8.4	28.0	34	1.5	(7)	(7)	1.7	(7)	(7)	1.0	4.1	3.2	1	1	11.4	4.8	8.3	44	82	20.3	57	238	55	15.6
1942	8.1	24.4	35	1.6	3	7	2.5	1.0	(7)	1.3	1.8	3	7	7	11.4	4.9	4.9	35	88	13.2	67	246	53	15.6
1941	8.2	23.7	31	1.1	(7)	(7)	3.7	(7)	(7)	2.1	3.5	1.2	4	4	12.2	(7)	15.0	31	77	22.2	59	259	52	15.6
Vermont:	13.7	20.6	44	2.1	(7)	(7)	3.1	(7)	(7)	3.1	8.7	8.7	6	6	33.4	7.4	24.8	82	148	35.9	126	405	76	8.7
1943	12.1	19.1	47	2.2	6	(7)	4.7	6	6	3.5	3.5	1.2	7	7	33.4	7.4	24.8	82	148	35.9	126	405	76	8.7
1942	12.3	18.7	53	2.8	6	(7)	5.7	6	6	3.5	3.5	1.2	7	7	33.4	7.4	24.8	82	148	35.9	126	405	76	8.7
1941	12.3	18.7	53	2.8	6	(7)	5.7	6	6	3.5	3.5	1.2	7	7	33.4	7.4	24.8	82	148	35.9	126	405	76	8.7
Virginia:	9.6	21.0	52	3.4	2	1.0	3.6	4	1.0	3.3	7	4.7	1	1	46.9	12.9	14.7	62	74	16.9	99	231	84	11.8
1943	9.7	19.0	59	3.2	5	1.6	4.1	1	1.0	3.9	0	1.7	2	2	46.9	12.9	14.7	62	74	16.9	99	231	84	11.8
1942	11.4	18.9	73	4.4	4	(7)	4.9	3	1.1	8.5	10.1	1.3	3	3	46.9	12.9	14.7	62	74	16.9	99	231	84	11.8
1941	11.4	18.9	73	4.4	4	(7)	4.9	3	1.1	8.5	10.1	1.3	3	3	46.9	12.9	14.7	62	74	16.9	99	231	84	11.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Provisional mortality from certain causes in the first 6 months of 1943, with comparative provisional data for the corresponding period in preceding years—Continued

State and period	All causes, rate per 1,000 population (annual basis)		Births (exclusive of stillbirths) per 1,000 population (annual basis)		Rate per 1,000 live births		Death rate per 100,000 population (annual basis)															
	Total infant mortality	Maternal mortality	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (1-2)	Dysentery (27)	Diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years (119)	Scarlet fever (8)	Diphtheria (10)	Whooping cough (9)	Measles (35)	Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis (6)	Acute poliomyelitis and Acute infectious encephalitis (lethargic) (37)	Tuberculosis, all forms (13-22)	Syphilis (30)	Influenza (grippe) (33)	Pneumonia, all forms (107-109)	Cancer, all forms (45-55)	Diabetes mellitus (61)	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin (83)	Diseases of the heart (90-95)	Nephritis, all forms (130-132)	All accidents, including automobile accidents (169-195)	Automobile accidents (170 a, b, c)
37 STATES—Continued																						
Washington:*																						
1943	46	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.6	5.0	3.8	0.6	1.0	35.9	12.5	79	120	27.8	118	392	69	95	17.9
1942	44	2.4	0.2	0.2	1.7	.4	.4	1.5	.2	.2	.2	1.5	34.0	11.2	61	135	26.9	125	334	71	77	28.6
1941	41	2.9	0.2	0.2	1.8	.2	.2	1.8	.2	.4	.9	1.8	41.9	24.0	48	127	25.1	92	331	67	87	31.0
Wisconsin:																						
1943	37	2.4	.3	.3	3.2	.7	.3	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	.7	25.9	6.2	52	147	33.7	114	342	66	63	11.1
1942	35	2.0	.1	.1	2.1	1.0	.1	1.0	.4	.2	.1	.5	25.1	5.5	42	135	27.3	99	311	53	57	19.8
1941	41	2.9	.2	.2	1.9	.7	.1	.8	1.3	.1	1.1	.6	20.2	7.5	47	132	29.9	94	305	58	63	21.6
Wyoming:																						
1943	38	1.9	.8	0.2	.8	.8	0.7	.8	3.9	1.6	3.1	17.3	7.3	13.4	53	86	18.1	58	243	78	94	11.8
1942	40	3.6	0.2	0.2	.8	1.6	.8	2.4	2.4	.8	0.7	16.8	8.8	16.8	46	82	16.0	60	237	62	97	29.7
1941	50	2.5	0.2	0.2	2.4	.8	3.2	0.7	1.6	.8	3.2	11.2	7.3	33.3	49	67	11.2	75	202	70	92	33.9

* The District of Columbia is included as a State. Includes all of the States listed below except Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Washington, and Missouri.

* Data not available.

* These data are taken from the July 1943 Statistical Bulletin published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

on provisional estimates of lives exposed to risk. Data do not include all diseases reported to the Public Health Service. The rates for 1943 are subject to correction as they are based on provisional estimates of lives exposed to risk.

* Classified as diarrhea and enteritis, age not specified.

* International List (1940) titles 92, 93 c, d, e, 94 a, b, and 95 only.

* Chronic nephritis only.

* No deaths reported.

* First quarter only.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

REPORTS FROM STATES FOR WEEK ENDED JANUARY 22, 1944

Summary

The number of reported cases of influenza declined from 65,649 for the preceding week to 47,143 for the current week. Only one geographic area, the West North Central, reported a significant increase—from 3,087 to 5,588 cases. Iowa, reporting 5,112 cases, as compared with 1,839 cases during the preceding week, more than accounted for the net increase in this area. Declines were recorded for all other areas except the New England and Mountain, in which slight increases were reported. Of 46 States which reported cases of influenza for the 2 weeks, increased incidence was reported in only 10 States.

The total mortality, all causes, in 90 large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, declined from 11,538 for the preceding week to 10,359 for the current week, representing a decrease in the excess mortality per 1,000 population (annual basis), as compared with the mean for the two preceding years, from 2.0 to 0.7.

The incidence of meningococcus meningitis declined during the week. A total of 522 cases was reported, as compared with 645 for the preceding week (the largest weekly number of record), and with a 5-year (1939-43) median of 52. Decreases occurred in all geographic sections except the West South Central. Increases occurred in only 5 of the 17 States reporting more than 10 cases each. States reporting 20 or more cases for the week are as follows (last week's figures in parentheses): *Increases*—Michigan 27 (22), Texas 30 (14); *decreases*—Massachusetts 23 (34), New York 68 (89), Ohio 31 (47), Illinois 26 (27), Tennessee 20 (21), California 31 (42); *no change*—Pennsylvania 41 (41). The cumulative total for the first 3 weeks of the year is 1,747, as compared with 943 for the same period of 1943 and a 5-year median of 155.

Both current and cumulative figures for measles and scarlet fever are above the corresponding 5-year medians and the figures for the preceding week, while those for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, smallpox, typhoid fever, and whooping cough continue below their respective medians.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended January 22, 1944, and comparison with corresponding week of 1943 and 5-year median

In these tables a zero indicates a definite report, while leaders imply that, although none was reported, cases may have occurred.

Division and State	Diphtheria			Influenza			Measles			Meningitis, men- ingococcus		
	Week ended		Med- ian 1939- 43	Week ended		Med- ian 1939- 43	Week ended		Med- ian 1939- 43	Week ended		Med- ian 1939- 43
	Jan. 22, 1944	Jan. 23, 1943		Jan. 22, 1944	Jan. 23, 1943		Jan. 22, 1944	Jan. 23, 1943		Jan. 22, 1944	Jan. 23, 1943	
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine.....	2	0	0	21	5	5	126	29	29	4	10	0
New Hampshire.....	0	1	0	12			6	29	7	0	1	0
Vermont.....	0	0	0	221			28	330	13	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	5	0	3				409	425	364	23	8	1
Rhode Island.....	0	1	0	31			189	17	17	10	25	0
Connecticut.....	2	0	2	43	8	8	65	375	143	15	4	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York.....	17	25	25	115	124	124	719	971	971	68	48	6
New Jersey.....	3	10	10	38	18	18	659	478	167	12	8	2
Pennsylvania.....	10	10	24	27	4		1,107	2,077	1,214	41	12	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio.....	7	8	8	475	18	18	1,525	82	82	31	9	2
Indiana.....	12	0	11	67	16	22	350	137	55	15	7	1
Illinois.....	13	8	24	267	11	34	494	177	104	26	8	1
Michigan ¹	14	5	12	55	4	5	1,011	129	465	27	9	0
Wisconsin.....	1	4	1	848	101	54	760	434	378	8	1	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota.....	1	3	1	5		2	677	11	206	5	3	1
Iowa.....	2	3	3	5,112	15	10	131	95	95	3	1	0
Missouri.....	2	11	11	17	12	24	80	45	15	12	5	1
North Dakota.....	0	1	2	105	41	41	310	14	19	1	1	0
South Dakota.....	2	0	2	21			166	74	11	1	0	0
Nebraska.....	2	1	1	84	51		10	69	43	1	2	0
Kansas.....	3	2	4	244	11	17	130	166	166	6	9	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware.....	3	1	0				11	3	3	1	0	0
Maryland ¹	5	5	7	55	27	27	153	19	19	14	13	2
District of Columbia.....	2	0	2	44	6	6	36	17	7	4	2	0
Virginia.....	4	12	12	3,819	763	763	230	116	116	17	19	2
West Virginia.....	3	6	9	1,440	12	38	243	5	26	4	3	3
North Carolina.....	8	19	27	214	27	31	316	59	169	9	8	1
South Carolina.....	10	9	7	3,799	681	865	171	5	8	7	18	1
Georgia.....	1	4	10	767	66	143	207	10	52	11	2	0
Florida.....	3	7	8	71	13	13	106	12	12	11	3	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Kentucky.....	2	6	7	879	16	29	25	284	65	10	3	1
Tennessee.....	5	9	9	845	78	87	182	36	49	20	6	1
Alabama.....	11	6	10	2,452	107	433	212	6	72	10	4	1
Mississippi ¹	4	6	8							3	11	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas.....	3	10	10	1,345	148	186	52	63	61	1	0	0
Louisiana.....	4	7	7	5,603	7	12	18	57	24	5	11	1
Oklahoma.....	9	5	10	2,061	113	138	36	1	1	10	2	0
Texas.....	44	58	44	10,060	1,661	1,553	371	44	195	30	10	7
MOUNTAIN												
Montana.....	0	1	1	484		9	297	54	54	0	2	0
Idaho.....	0	0	0	30			3	228	22	1	1	0
Wyoming.....	1	0	0	182	61	61	75	10	10	2	3	0
Colorado.....	1	12	9	788	57	73	168	158	64	2	0	0
New Mexico.....	3	3	1	20	2	21	2	15	25	0	0	0
Arizona.....	2	2	5	486	103	132	91	14	14	0	3	0
Utah ¹	0	3	0	1,945	7	75	10	343	38	2	7	0
Nevada.....	0	0	0	82			1	5	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC												
Washington.....	2	8	0	134	1	12	140	594	117	4	2	2
Oregon.....	1	0	2	396	33	53	71	308	116	4	22	0
California.....	18	20	20	1,434	59	112	273	177	246	31	30	4
Total.....	247	312	369	47,143	4,387	4,387	12,452	8,597	9,234	522	356	52
3 weeks.....	765	1,014	1,127	239,498	12,569	12,569	34,314	25,214	25,511	1,747	943	155

See footnotes at end of table.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended January 23, 1944, and comparison with corresponding week of 1943 and 5-year median—Con.

Division and State	Polioomyelitis			Scarlet fever			Smallpox			Typhoid and para-typhoid fever ¹		
	Week ended		Med-ian 1939-43	Week ended		Med-ian 1939-43	Week ended		Med-ian 1939-43	Week ended		Med-ian 1939-43
	Jan. 22, 1944	Jan. 23, 1943		Jan. 22, 1944	Jan. 23, 1943		Jan. 22, 1944	Jan. 23, 1943		Jan. 22, 1944	Jan. 23, 1943	
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine.....	0	0	0	38	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	22	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	0	10	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	0	1	0	287	303	195	0	0	0	1	1	1
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	12	21	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	1	0	0	94	89	75	0	0	0	0	1	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York.....	1	0	1	385	372	386	0	0	0	2	4	7
New Jersey.....	1	1	1	116	109	146	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	0	0	1	302	285	285	0	0	0	3	6	6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio.....	0	1	1	417	311	311	2	5	0	3	1	2
Indiana.....	1	2	0	115	100	127	2	4	3	9	1	1
Illinois.....	0	1	1	242	221	380	1	2	2	1	2	2
Michigan ¹	0	0	0	169	121	325	0	0	0	5	1	2
Wisconsin.....	1	0	0	210	276	166	0	0	10	0	1	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota.....	0	0	0	166	75	106	0	0	10	0	0	0
Iowa.....	0	0	0	147	49	63	1	0	3	1	7	1
Missouri.....	0	1	1	82	91	86	1	0	3	1	0	1
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	36	11	10	0	1	1	1	0	0
South Dakota.....	0	0	0	31	12	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	1	2	0	49	24	28	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas.....	0	0	0	112	71	89	1	2	2	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware.....	0	0	0	0	14	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland ¹	0	0	0	95	48	54	0	0	0	0	0	3
District of Columbia.....	0	0	0	50	28	18	0	0	0	0	4	0
Virginia.....	0	3	0	43	48	39	0	0	0	1	4	4
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	64	35	60	0	1	0	0	0	1
North Carolina.....	0	1	1	51	73	61	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Carolina.....	0	0	0	11	7	14	0	0	0	0	1	2
Georgia.....	0	0	0	14	24	24	0	1	0	2	2	2
Florida.....	0	0	0	10	21	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Kentucky.....	0	0	0	60	56	76	0	0	0	2	2	1
Tennessee.....	1	1	1	115	88	88	0	0	0	2	0	2
Alabama.....	0	1	1	16	23	23	0	2	0	0	0	1
Mississippi ¹	1	0	0	8	15	13	1	1	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas.....	0	0	0	3	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	3
Louisiana.....	2	0	1	4	12	12	0	1	0	2	7	7
Oklahoma.....	0	0	0	77	7	25	0	0	1	3	0	2
Texas.....	6	6	1	110	82	82	2	1	1	6	4	10
MOUNTAIN												
Montana.....	0	0	0	31	15	26	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho.....	0	0	0	29	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	2	65	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado.....	0	0	0	38	54	46	0	0	0	1	3	1
New Mexico.....	0	0	0	6	10	10	0	0	0	4	1	1
Arizona.....	0	1	0	8	11	8	0	0	0	2	0	0
Utah ¹	1	1	0	215	75	28	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC												
Washington.....	2	1	1	213	27	38	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon.....	2	0	0	102	14	19	0	1	1	2	3	1
California.....	3	1	1	389	194	154	0	0	0	2	2	3
Total.....	24	25	28	4,806	3,655	3,981	13	22	52	57	61	89
3 weeks.....	90	105	103	12,130	10,749	10,749	37	103	142	174	155	243

See footnotes at end of table.

Telegraphic morbidity reports from State health officers for the week ended January 22, 1944, and comparison with corresponding week of 1943 and 5-year median—Con.

Division and State	Whooping cough			Week ended January 22, 1944									
	Weekended—		Median 1939-43	An- thrax	Dysentery			En- ceph- alitis, infect- ious	Lep- rosy	Rocky Mt. spot- ted fever	Tula- remia	Ty- phus fever	
	Jan. 22, 1944	Jan. 23, 1943			Ame- bic	Bacil- lary	Un- spec- ified						
NEW ENGLAND													
Maine.....	15	78	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	37	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	107	206	216	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	15	27	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	14	47	75	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC													
New York.....	195	467	467	0	4	23	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
New Jersey.....	51	144	144	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	102	394	394	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL													
Ohio.....	94	208	208	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana.....	14	16	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois.....	95	212	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Michigan ¹	92	370	370	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	84	201	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL													
Minnesota.....	35	67	67	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa.....	22	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri.....	4	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	3	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	23	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas.....	29	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH ATLANTIC													
Delaware.....	0	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland ²	16	76	76	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
District of Columbia.....	2	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	107	110	45	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	3	0	0
West Virginia.....	66	59	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina.....	119	146	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Carolina.....	60	21	41	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Georgia.....	6	39	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Florida.....	25	20	15	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL													
Kentucky.....	51	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	33	87	42	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Alabama.....	15	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mississippi ²				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL													
Arkansas.....	15	61	14	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Louisiana.....	3	5	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Oklahoma.....	3	13	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Texas.....	140	288	111	0	8	136	0	1	2	0	0	0	16
MOUNTAIN													
Montana.....	5	32	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado.....	30	34	34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico.....	4	29	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	24	9	15	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah ²	14	30	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC													
Washington.....	47	16	30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon.....	29	8	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California.....	61	411	222	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,921	4,135	4,537	1	27	177	37	11	2	0	10	39	
3 weeks.....	5,051	12,037	12,546	3	81	810	159	30	2	0	42	156	
3 weeks, 1943.....				4	61	415	98	25	1	1	70	218	

¹ New York City only.

² Period ended earlier than Saturday.

³ Including paratyphoid fever cases reported separately as follows: Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 3; Florida, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended January 8, 1944

This table lists reports from 86 cities of more than 10,000 population distributed throughout the United States, and represents a cross section of the current urban incidence of the diseases included in the table.

	Diphtheria cases	Encephalitis, infectious, cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Meningitis, meningococcus, cases	Pneumonia deaths	Pollomyelitis cases	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases
			Cases	Deaths								
NEW ENGLAND												
Maine:												
Portland.....	0	0	7	1	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	
New Hampshire:												
Concord.....	0	0		0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1
Vermont:												
Barre.....	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts:												
Boston.....	1	0		6	31	6	35	0	57	0	1	7
Fall River.....	1	0		3	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	0
Springfield.....	0	0		0	43	1	2	0	7	0	0	2
Worcester.....	0	0		2	13	2	28	0	55	0	0	7
Rhode Island:												
Providence.....	0	0	32	1	74	1	12	1	4	0	0	4
Connecticut:												
Bridgeport.....	0	0	11	3	1	1	12	0	2	0	0	0
Hartford.....	1	0	6	0	0	1	2	0	15	0	0	1
New Haven.....	0	0	2	3	4	1	9	0	1	0	0	0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC												
New York:												
Buffalo.....	0	0	3	6	1	3	11	0	5	0	0	0
New York.....	4	0	70	28	525	43	219	0	155	0	1	24
Rochester.....	0	0		1	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	5
Syracuse.....	1	0		0	0	1	8	0	10	0	0	14
New Jersey:												
Camden.....	0	0	4	3	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	1
Newark.....	0	0	16	3	1	4	24	0	8	0	0	3
Trenton.....	0	0	12	4	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:												
Philadelphia.....	3	0	29	21	7	14	56	0	32	0	0	7
Pittsburgh.....	3	0	64	47	263	12	75	0	18	0	0	3
Reading.....	0	0		3	1	2	8	0	1	0	0	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio:												
Cincinnati.....	4	0	18	5	0	9	14	0	42	0	0	5
Cleveland.....	0	0	59	23	274	15	40	0	46	0	0	15
Columbus.....	0	0	371	12	19	2	9	0	4	0	0	1
Indiana:												
Fort Wayne.....	0	0		1	31	0	5	0	2	0	0	0
Indianapolis.....	1	0		6	0	9	26	0	21	0	0	3
South Bend.....	0	0		0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Terre Haute.....	3	0		4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:												
Chicago.....	1	0	28	6	16	26	50	0	67	0	0	22
Springfield.....	0	0	3	0	18	0	3	0	5	0	0	0
Michigan:												
Detroit.....	0	0	14	13	10	11	40	0	44	0	0	16
Flint.....	0	0		2	3	0	7	0	1	0	0	2
Grand Rapids.....	0	0		1	75	0	7	0	5	0	0	0
Wisconsin:												
Kenosha.....	0	0		2	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	3
Milwaukee.....	0	0	3	3	14	3	7	0	49	0	0	30
Racine.....	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Superior.....	0	0	1	1	55	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesota:												
Duluth.....	0	0		3	6	2	7	0	9	0	0	7
Minneapolis.....	3	0		7	70	1	11	0	20	0	0	1
St. Paul.....	0	0		4	57	1	10	0	18	0	0	2
Missouri:												
Kansas City.....	0	0	3	6	0	3	8	0	17	0	0	0
St. Joseph.....	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2
St. Louis.....	0	0	56	8	29	12	34	0	17	0	0	2
North Dakota:												
Fargo.....	0	1		1	55	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Nebraska:												
Omaha.....	2	0		4	0	1	12	0	14	0	0	0
Kansas:												
Topeka.....	0	0		5	1	1	7	0	3	0	0	2
Wichita.....	0	0	2	2	16	0	6	0	3	0	0	0

City reports for week ended January 8, 1944—Continued

	Diphtheria cases	Encephalitis, infectious, cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Meningitis, meningococcus, cases	Pneumonia deaths	Poliomyelitis cases	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases
			Cases	Deaths								
SOUTH ATLANTIC												
Delaware:												
Wilmington.....	0	0	-----	1	18	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
Maryland:												
Baltimore.....	3	0	27	16	69	6	32	0	26	0	0	0
Cumberland.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Frederick.....	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:												
Washington.....	0	0	1,138	2	29	5	22	0	34	0	0	0
Virginia:												
Lynchburg.....	0	0	122	0	55	3	7	0	1	0	0	11
Richmond.....	0	0	5	2	12	0	8	0	3	0	0	0
Roanoke.....	0	0	-----	2	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	11
West Virginia:												
Wheeling.....	0	0	19	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina:												
Winston-Salem.....	0	0	1	1	100	0	3	0	4	0	0	1
South Carolina:												
Charleston.....	0	0	744	1	16	0	4	0	1	0	0	1
Georgia:												
Atlanta.....	0	0	475	8	4	1	9	0	4	0	0	0
Brunswick.....	0	0	-----	0	36	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Savannah.....	0	0	604	9	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Tennessee:												
Memphis.....	1	0	27	8	2	4	14	0	11	0	0	2
Nashville.....	0	0	-----	7	1	1	6	0	7	0	0	8
Alabama:												
Birmingham.....	0	0	32	8	9	2	13	0	2	0	1	0
Mobile.....	0	0	762	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL												
Arkansas:												
Little Rock.....	0	0	163	0	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana:												
New Orleans.....	3	0	161	11	6	11	14	1	4	0	0	1
Shreveport.....	0	0	-----	1	0	0	15	0	2	0	1	0
Texas:												
Dallas.....	0	0	13	13	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1
Galveston.....	0	0	-----	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Houston.....	1	0	3	1	1	0	19	0	3	0	0	0
San Antonio.....	1	1	13	11	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	2
MOUNTAIN												
Montana:												
Billings.....	0	0	-----	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Great Falls.....	0	0	407	0	19	0	0	1	7	0	0	5
Helena.....	0	0	-----	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Missoula.....	1	0	240	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Idaho:												
Boise.....	0	0	105	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Colorado:												
Denver.....	1	0	25	5	6	1	12	0	13	0	0	9
Pueblo.....	0	0	-----	0	73	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Utah:												
Salt Lake City.....	0	0	304	3	1	1	3	0	26	0	0	1
PACIFIC												
Washington:												
Seattle.....	0	0	-----	8	1	2	21	0	7	0	0	8
Spokane.....	0	0	3	2	30	1	7	0	35	0	0	1
Tacoma.....	0	0	8	8	3	1	7	0	25	0	0	3
California:												
Los Angeles.....	4	0	377	12	30	3	10	0	31	0	0	7
Sacramento.....	0	0	184	3	5	1	5	0	2	0	0	0
San Francisco.....	0	0	326	8	18	8	26	4	17	0	0	1
Total.....	43	2	7,103	418	2,304	255	1,187	8	1,065	0	4	291
Corresponding week, 1943.....	86	2	311	53	2,554	84	575	8	1,158	1	11	1,185
Average, 1939-43.....	102	-----	1,830	168	2,102	-----	1,533	-----	1,063	10	15	1,067

Dysentery, amebic.—Cases: Boston, 2.

Dysentery, bacillary.—Cases: Worcester, 16; New York, 1; Detroit, 3; Charleston, S. C., 1; Los Angeles, 10.

Dysentery, unspecified.—Cases: Baltimore, 2; San Antonio, 4.

Typhus fever.—Cases: New York, 1; Savannah, 2; Birmingham, 2; New Orleans, 2; Shreveport, 1; San Antonio, 1.

13-year average, 1941-43.

5-year median.

Rates (annual basis) per 100,000 population, by geographic groups, for the 86 cities in the preceding table (estimated population, 1942, 34,506,700)

	Diphtheria case rates	Encephalitis, infectious, case rates	Influenza		Measles case rates	Meningitis, meningococcus, case rates	Pneumonia death rates	Pertussis case rates	Scarlet fever case rates	Smallpox case rates	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever case rates	Whooping cough case rates
			Case rates	Death rates								
New England.....	7.5	0.0	144	47.2	412	37.3	288.2	2.5	363	0.0	2.5	57
Middle Atlantic.....	4.9	0.0	88	51.7	356	37.5	188.7	0.0	106	0.0	0.4	27
East North Central.....	5.3	0.0	290	46.7	324	43.8	125.5	0.0	173	0.0	0.0	60
West North Central.....	9.8	2.0	119	78.2	457	44.9	185.7	0.0	207	0.0	0.0	31
South Atlantic.....	5.5	0.0	5,781	77.4	630	38.7	211.8	0.0	144	0.0	0.0	66
East South Central.....	5.9	0.0	4,876	166.3	71	41.6	231.6	0.0	119	0.0	5.9	59
West South Central.....	14.7	2.9	1,027	114.4	35	32.3	252.3	2.9	32	0.0	2.9	12
Mountain.....	16.1	0.0	8,690	104.5	796	24.1	176.9	16.1	426	0.0	0.0	145
Pacific.....	7.0	0.0	1,569	71.7	152	28.0	132.8	7.0	204	0.0	0.0	35
Total.....	6.5	0.3	1,073	63.2	348	38.5	179.4	1.2	161	0.0	0.6	44

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Panama Canal Zone

Notifiable diseases—November 1943.—During the month of November 1943, certain notifiable diseases were reported in the Panama Canal Zone and terminal cities as follows:

Disease	Panama		Colon		Canal Zone		Outside the Zone and terminal cities		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Chickenpox.....					3		4		7	
Diphtheria.....	5								5	
Dysentery (amebic).....	1		2				6	1	9	1
Dysentery (bacillary).....			3		3		2	1	8	1
Leprosy.....								1	1	1
Malaria ¹	8	1	4		117		67	1	196	2
Measles.....					2		5		7	
Meningitis, meningococcus.....					2	1			2	1
Mumps.....	24		6		73		5		108	
Paratyphoid fever.....	1						2		3	
Pneumonia.....		6		3	16			4	26	13
Scarlet fever.....			2						2	
Tuberculosis.....		23		5	4			6	24	34
Typhoid fever.....	1		1	1			1		3	1
Whooping cough.....					2				2	

¹ 48 recurrent cases.

² Reported in the Canal Zone only.

FOREIGN REPORTS

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended December 25, 1943.—During the week ended December 25, 1943, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of Canada as follows:

Disease	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Que- bec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Sas- katch- ewan	Al- berta	British Colum- bia	Total
Chickenpox.....		5	1	83	418	37	43	66	47	700
Diphtheria.....		13	6	28	3	3	1			54
Dysentery (bacillary).....									7	7
German measles.....					10		1	4		19
Influenza.....		363	11		326	9			1,623	2,332
Measles.....		2		213	192	3	1	35	8	454
Meningitis, meningococ- cus.....		2	2		3		1		1	9
Mumps.....		3	1	24	102	20	3	9	46	217
Scarlet fever.....		3	10	51	150	48	13	20	23	318
Tuberculosis (all forms).....		7	8	41	49	4		36	40	185
Typhoid and para- typhoid fever.....				3						3
Undulant fever.....				3	2				1	6
Whooping cough.....		2		67	71	4	3	2	1	150

IRISH FREE STATE

Infectious diseases—1936–1941.—The following table shows the numbers of cases of certain infectious diseases reported in the Irish Free State together with the numbers of deaths and death rates per 100,000 population for the years 1936 to 1941, inclusive:

Disease	Cases					
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Diphtheria.....	2,569	2,511	2,983	2,097	1,891	1,447
Puerperal infection.....	135	68	116	76	97	99
Scarlet fever.....	5,368	4,476	3,992	2,779	2,465	2,318
Typhoid fever.....	287	413	254	385	253	284
Typhus fever.....	12	8		5	13	25
Disease	Deaths					
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Diphtheria.....	345	293	314	245	178	165
Puerperal infection.....	104	51	46	38	29	27
Scarlet fever.....	173	128	81	43	33	32
Typhoid fever.....	63	66	46	56	31	38
Typhus fever.....	2	4		3	2	6
Disease	Deaths per 100,000 population					
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Diphtheria.....	11.6	9.9	10.7	8.3	6.0	5.5
Puerperal infection.....	3.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9
Scarlet fever.....	5.8	4.3	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.1
Typhoid fever.....	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.3
Typhus fever.....	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.2

NETHERLANDS

Diphtheria.—According to information dated January 12, 1944, diphtheria is said to have reached epidemic proportions in the Netherlands, where approximately 2,000 cases have been reported up to December 20, 1943.

WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Health, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of Nations, and other sources. The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

[C indicates cases]

NOTE.—Since many of the figures in the following tables are from weekly reports, the accumulated totals are for approximate dates.

Place	Janu- ary- October 1943	Novem- ber 1943	December 1943—week ended—			
			4	11	18	25
ASIA						
Ceylon	C	50				
China: Kwangsi Province	C	1,100				
India	C	243,033	35,920			
Bombay	C	28				
Calcutta	C	6,335	316	67	78	
Chittagong	C	282	91	4		
Cochin	C	192				
Madras	C	1,061	30	30	33	29
Negapatam	C	21				
Viragapatam	C	63	5			
India (French)	C	55				
Chandernagor	C	8				
Karikal	C	30				
Pondichery	C	17				

¹ Cases reported up to Sept. 8, 1943, with a mortality rate of over 25 percent.

PLAGUE

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

AFRICA						
Basutoland.....	C	123				
Belgian Congo.....	C	18	8	2		
Plague-infected rats.....	P					
British East Africa:						
Kenya.....	C	17		1		
Uganda.....	C	18			1	1
Egypt.....	C	15	22	11	15	44
Port Said.....	C	7		1	2	32
Suez.....	C		22	10	15	39
Madagascar.....	C	53	2			
Morocco (French).....	C	251	4			
Senegal.....	C	244				
Dakar.....	C	32				
Union of South Africa.....	C	66	3			
ASIA						
India.....	C	4,953	1,857			
Indochina.....	C	31				
Palestine.....	C	12				
EUROPE						
Portugal (Azores). ³						

¹ Includes 12 cases of pneumonic plague in a village south of Mafeteng.

² Includes 7 cases of pneumonic plague.

³ A report dated Nov. 10, 1942, states that during 1942 there were 54 cases of plague including 3 pneumonic cases and 2 septicemic cases among the civil population and 2 additional cases among the military population of the Azores. In 1943 the number of cases is about the same as for the year 1942.

PLAGUE—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Janu- ary- October 1943	Novem- ber 1943	December 1943—week ended—			
			4	11	18	25
SOUTH AMERICA						
Ecuador: Loja Province.....	C	2	1			
Peru:						
Ica Department.....	C		1			
Lambayeque Department.....	C	2				
Libertad Department.....	C	17				
Lima Department.....	C	15	4			
Lima.....	C	1				
Plague-infected rats.....	P					
Piura Department.....	C	5				
Venezuela.....	C	10				
OCEANIA						
Hawaii Territory: ⁴						
Hamakua District.....	D	5				1
Plague-infected rats.....		75	8			

⁴ On December 29, 1943, 1 death from plague was reported in Kukuihaele, Hamakua District, Island of Hawaii, making a total of 7 deaths from plague reported for the year 1943.

⁵ Includes 4 plague-infected mice.

SMALLPOX

[C indicates cases; D, deaths]

AFRICA						
Algeria.....	C	1,256				
Angola.....	C	631				
Basutoland.....	C	123	23			
Belgian Congo.....	C	3,748	438	57	45	
British East Africa:	C					
Kenya.....	C	1,936	647	175	138	242
Mombasa.....	C	3				
Tanganyika.....	C	60	23			
Uganda.....	C	49	33	13	9	7
Dahomey.....	C	145				
Egypt.....	C	3,304	172			
French Guinea.....	C	372	5			
Gold Coast.....	C	21	4			
Ivory Coast.....	C	154	1			
Mauritania.....	C	40				
Morocco (French).....	C	909	99			
Mozambique.....	C	1				
Nigeria.....	C	5,067	374		60	193
Niger Territory.....	C	265	19			
Rhodesia, northern.....	C	114		3		
Senegal.....	C	74				
Sierra Leone.....	C	3				
Sudan (French).....	C	3,654	30			
Tunisia.....	C	3				
Union of South Africa.....	C	596				
ASIA						
Arabia.....	C	1		1		
Ceylon.....	C	79	5		1	
India.....	C	37,714	4,274			
India (French).....	C	10				
Indochina.....	C	4,643	180			
Iran.....	C	562	6			
Iraq.....	C	228	19		2	7
Palestine.....	C	104				
Syria and Lebanon.....	C	1,011	70	7	21	9
Trans-Jordan.....	C	19				
EUROPE						
Belgium.....	C	1				
France.....	C	2				
Germany.....	C	1				
Gibraltar.....	C	1				
Portugal.....	C	42	3		3	1
Scotland.....	C	1	1			
Spain.....	C	214	2			
Switzerland.....	C	17				
Turkey.....	C	9,373	618			

¹ On a vessel from North Africa.

SMALLPOX—Continued
[C indicates cases; D, deaths]

Place	Janu- ary- October 1943	Novem- ber 1943	December 1943—week ended—			
			4	11	18	25
NORTH AMERICA						
British Honduras	C	1				
Canada	C	6				
Guatemala	C	27				
Mexico	C	336				
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	C	49	4	1		
British Guiana	C	1				
Colombia	C	335	15	5	5	
Ecuador	C	22	3			
Peru	D	12				
Venezuela	C	95	9			

TYPHUS FEVER
[C indicates cases; D, deaths]

AFRICA							
Algeria	C	8,190					
Basutoland	C	18	5				
Belgian Congo	C	39					
British East Africa:							
Kenya	C	3	1				
Mombasa	C	1					
Uganda	C	1					
Egypt	C	39,874	148				70
Gold Coast	C	9					
Morocco (French)	C	16,018	59				
Morocco (Spanish)	C	369					
Nigeria	C	11					
Portuguese East Africa	C	1					
Rhodesia, northern	C	10	4				
Senegal	C	2					
Dakar	C	21	4			3	
Sierra Leone	C	3					
Tunisia	C		31				
Union of South Africa	C	1,595					
ASIA							
Afghanistan	C	520					
China: Shanghai	C	12					
India	C	1,066					
Iran	C	9,176	11				
Iraq	C	1,423					
Palestine	C	296	24	11	1	4	4
Syria and Lebanon	C	89					
Trans-Jordan	C	17					
EUROPE							
Bulgaria	C	1,745				177	
France—Seine Department	C	2					
Germany	C	973					
Hungary	C	787	44		19	36	
Irish Free State	C	19	1				
Netherlands	C	1					
Portugal	C	9		2			
Rumania	C	7,157	224	143	152		
Slovakia	C	524	73	15		11	
Spain	C	582	9				
Turkey	C	3,995					
NORTH AMERICA							
Cuba	C	1					
Guatemala	C	1,112	103				
Jamaica	C	29	2	2			
Mexico	C	984					
SOUTH AMERICA							
Brazil	C	1					
Chile	C	230	12	3	2		
Colombia	D	2					
Ecuador	C	319	9				
Peru	C	14					
Venezuela	C	18					
OCEANIA							
Australia	C	96	10	3	6		
Hawaii Territory	C	52	7		3	4	

¹ For 5 weeks.

² For the period Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1943.

YELLOW FEVER

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Jan- ary- October 1943	Novem- ber 1943	December 1943—week ended—			
			4	11	18	25
AFRICA						
Belgian Congo:						
Bondo.....	D	2	1			
Kinza.....	D	1				
Leopoldville.....	C	2				
Stanleyville.....	D	1				
Yanonge.....	C	1				
British East Africa: Kenya—Kisumu.....	C		1			
Dahomey:						
Djouougou District.....	C	12				
Natitingou.....	C	11				
French Guinea:						
Baccoro.....	C	1				
Dubreka.....	C	1				
Friguiagbe.....	C		1			
Matakang Island.....	D		1			
Gold Coast: Asuboi.....	C	1				
Ivory Coast:						
Abidjan.....	C	1				
Toumouli.....	D		1			
Portuguese Guinea.....	C		P			3
Senegal:						
Goudiri.....	D		1			
Kolda.....	C	1				
Tambacounda.....	C	1	1			
Velingara Casamance.....	C		1			
Sierra Leone: Galinas.....	C			1		
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil: Para State.....	D	1				
Colombia:						
Boyaca Department.....	D	4		27		
Cundinamarca Department.....	D	3		21		
Intendencia de Meta.....	D	2		25		
Santander Department.....	D	1				

¹ Suspected.² For the period Nov. 21 to Dec. 11, 1943.

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DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JANUARY 15, 1944

[From the Weekly Mortality Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

	Week ended Jan. 15, 1944	Correspond- ing week, 1943
Data for 90 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths.....	11,538	10,311
Average for 3 prior years.....	9,973	
Total deaths, first 2 weeks of year.....	24,860	21,017
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	672	751
Average for 3 prior years.....	634	
Deaths under 1 year of age, first 2 weeks of year.....	1,372	1,539
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force.....	66,235,604	65,745,451
Number of death claims.....	16,383	14,619
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	12.9	11.9
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 2 weeks of year, annual rate.....	11.9	10.9

X